The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 2136 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AT QUEBEC.

Renewed Attempt to Lay the Telegraphic Cable.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN ARABIA.

Passage of the Oaths Bill through the House of Lords.

Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Steady—Money Market Without Change.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, office No. 21 Wall-st.]

Quebec, Saturday, July 24.

The Canadian Company's screw steamship *Indian*, which left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 14th inst., passed the station at River du Loup at an early hour this morning, and arrived at this port about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamer *Northern Light* was to leave Southampton on the 14th inst. for New-York.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Boston on the 30th of June, arrived at the bar of the Mersey at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th inst. She was detained for a tide, and arrived at Liverpool at 7½ o'clock on the same evening.

The United States mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York on the 3d of July, reached Cowes about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst.

The *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* arrived at Queenstown on the 12th inst. The final break in the Atlantic Telegraph cable was below the stern of the *Agamemnon*, after one hundred and forty-six miles had been paid out of that vessel. The *Agamemnon* then returned to the rendezvous in mid ocean, and cruised there for five days in anticipation of meeting the *Niagara*. On the *Agamemnon* arriving at Queenstown, it was resolved to coal and start again for a final attempt to lay the cable on Saturday, the 17th inst., there still being, on both ships, 2,500 miles of the cable left. Before the commencement of the recent attempt the *Agamemnon* encountered a furious storm and rolled so heavily that great fears were entertained for her safety. She sustained considerable damage.

The cause of the breaking is unknown, the strain upon it at the time being quite light. The electric instruments were all injured by the heavy rolling of the ship.

On the 12th inst., in the House of Lords, the bill permitting the House of Commons to admit Jews into Parliament was passed, as also were the reasons of the House of Lords for objecting to the House of Commons bill on the subject.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fitzgerald, in reply to an inquiry, said the Government had no further information in regard to the massacre of Jeddah than the public; but that immediate orders had been issued to three ships of war in the vicinity to proceed forthwith to Jeddah and bring by forcible means, if necessary, the perpetrators of the outrage to justice.

Mr. Hatt moved a resolution declaring it expedient to discontinue the practice of authorizing men-of-war to visit and search vessels under foreign flags, with the view of suppressing the Slave-trade. He contended that England ought to abandon her futile efforts on the Coast of Africa.

Mr. Milner Gibson seconded the motion.

Mr. Cardwell denied that England had been unsuccessful, and declared that an abandonment of her efforts to suppress the trade would establish a universal system of piracy on the African Coast. He then urged the continuance of the blockading squadron there.

Mr. Fitzgerald, on the part of the Government, agreed with the remarks of Mr. Cardwell, and said the Government had proposed to France the establishment of a Commission on the spot to inquire into the free-labor system lately established. With regard to America, he had the satisfaction of stating that the late difficulties had been swept away. Lord Napier had sent home a dispatch by the *Europa* to the effect that Mr. Cass had told him that the course taken by the British ministry was worthy of a great country, and he (Cass) had assured Lord Napier that after the satisfactory declarations of the British Government, the American Government would at once give the most earnest consideration to any proposals that might be suggested to them for the verification of the nationality of vessels, and their right to bear the flag they assumed.

The London *Times* satirizes the visit of Queen Victoria to Cherbourg, says that station has no other object than to menace England, and calls on the Government to man a large channel fleet, and otherwise prepare for defence, and invite Napoleon over to see how well England is ready to resist invasion.

Two firework manufactories in London had exploded, injuring about one hundred persons,—some of them fatally.

On the 12th of July the Orange demonstrations in Belfast and elsewhere, passed off peaceably.

There was a report that Sir Allan McNab, of Canada, would be the first Governor under the New-Caledonia bill.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had memorialized the Government on the subject of British rights in the matter of the forced loan in Mexico.

It was rumored that the Government intended to apply for power to raise a loan of three million pounds for the purification of the River Thames.

Astley, Williams & Co., of Liverpool, in the South American trade, had suspended, and their liabilities were estimated at £150,000.

It is officially announced that Queen Victoria will visit Napoleon at Cherbourg on the 4th of August. The announcement was generally received as a confirmation of the continued alliance of England and France, and as a guarantee of the peace of Europe.

Paris letters report a visible improvement in commercial affairs. Large orders had been received in the manufacturing towns, and purchasers from the United States had begun to appear in the markets.

The crop accounts were favorable, but Breadstuffs were firm.

There were rumors of another conspiracy having been discovered, and of several arrests having been made, Italians being the persons implicated.

It was said the office of Director-General of the Public Safety would be revived, and attached, as before, to the Ministry of the Interior.

The Budget of Cuba for the next year presents a surplus of a hundred million reals.

The note to England demanding explanation of Lord Malmesbury's language in regard to Spain and the Slave-trade had been read at an extraordinary Cabinet Council at Madrid.

An addition of thirty-three millions of reals has been made to the floating debt of Spain.

It was reported from Turin that the Neapolitan Government, through British intervention, had offered the owners of the *Cagliari* one hundred thousand francs for the detention of their vessel, but that the offer was declined as insufficient.

The reply of the Danish Government to the Germanic Diet, had been dispatched to Frankfort. It was understood to be conciliatory.

On the 15th of June the Mahommedans in Djidda rose and massacred the Christians. Among the victims are the English and French Consuls; also the wife of the latter and over twenty others. The consulates were plundered. The British steamer *Cyclops* had rescued twenty-six Christians, and taken them to Suez. No Christians remained in the place. Two boats from the *Cyclops* had to fire on the Mahommedans who attempted to intercept the retreat of the Christians from the town.

The Calcutta mail of June 3 arrived at Alexandria on the 7th July.

Sir Colin Campbell was at Futtyghur on the 21st May.

The Calpee rebels were marching on Gwalior. A British column that started in pursuit of them is reported to have been beaten by them at Scindia, and to have arrived subsequently at Agra.

The rebels were again becoming very troublesome in Central India, reoccupying many forts from which they had been driven.

The Burrackpore Regiment had received the option of disbandment or of service in China.

The Calcutta import market was active. Produce dull. Money unaltered. Exchange 2s 1d @2s. 1½d.

Dates from Hong Kong to May 22d had been received.

The allied fleet was at anchor off the mouth of Pei-ho on the 29th of April. Six days had been allowed for a reply to the demands of the Plenipotentiaries, and the time having expired, a steamer had taken up two gun boats and 150 sappers to the Pei-ho.

A French transport, with 950 marines and infantry, had arrived.

The French had got two gun-boats over the bar of the Pei-ho, but two English dispatch-boats had stuck fast.

The English and French Admirals were both at Peeghele, and it was expected that in a few days the first blow in the north might be struck, by the capture of the forts at the mouth of the river.

At Hong Kong imports had improved. Exchange, 4s. 8d.

At Canton a large business was doing.

At Shanghae Exchange was 2s. 6d. Silk transactions were large. Tea was very dull.

London, Wednesday.

The *Times'* City Article reports the funds heavy yesterday, but closing with a slight recovery. The applications for discounts at the Bank had again become unimportant. Gold was flowing to the Continent in large quantities.

The *Daily News* reports the supply of money in the discount market so large that bills are readily discounted at 2½ ℘ cent., and in some cases at even lower rates.

At Paris, on Tuesday, the Three per Cents. closed at 68.45.

The squadron to accompany Queen Victoria to Cherbourg, consists of six sail-of-the-line, six frigates and a flotilla of steam yachts, under the command of Lord Lyons.

Advices from Paris say that the applications for the new railway loan of three millions sterling had reached four times the amount required.

The London *Times*, in a leader, controverts Lord Palmerston's view of the national duty in regard to the Slave-trade, and encourages the idea of the annexation of Cuba to the United State, as Cuba, once annexed, the whole trade would come to an end.

Commercial Intelligence.

The commercial advices by this arrival are not very important.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The market is comparatively quiet, and prices a little easier. The sales for the three days foot up 15 000 bales only, of which speculators and exporters took 1,000 bales each. The market closed dull, at a slight decline on all qualities, that on the lower grades being about ⅛d.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The advices from Manchester continued still unfavorable, with weak prices and limited inquiry.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.

Market dull for all descriptions, but steady. The weather still continued favorable for the crops. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat dull, but steady. Red Western is quoted at 5s. 8d.@6s. 6d.; White Western, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.; Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s 3d. Corn dull—Yellow, 34s.@34s. 3d.; White, 33s 6d.@33s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon heavy. Lard quiet, at 55s.@57s. Tallow dull, and quotations nominal.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Resin steady, at 4s. 3d. for common. Spirits Turpentine steady, at 44s. Sugar steady. Coffee dull. Rice firm. Bark 7s. for Baltimore. Ashes dull, at 37s. for both Pots and Pearls. Linseed Oil, 33s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs firm and steady. Sugar dull. Coffee buoyant. Tea—Congou, 10½d. Rice firm. Tallow slow of sale, and prices unaltered. The quotation is 49s. Indigo—The quarterly sales went off at an advance of 2d.@6d. Linseed Oil, 33s. 9d.@34s. Pig Iron steady, at 89s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed at 95⅛ for money, and 95¼@95⅜ for the account. Money market generally unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

St. Domingo Affairs—A White Man to be Accredited as Minister to Washington—Designs of the Administration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, July 25.

I learn from a very reliable source that so soon as Baez was defeated and Santana restored to power in St. Domingo, as reported by Captain McIntosh, of the United States Navy, our Government took the initiatory step towards securing a foothold there which may lead to the establishment of a permanent Government by the whites. Santana, himself a white man, is altogether favorable to the whites, and, in the opinion of the Administration, the golden moment has arrived for securing an influence on the Island which may lead to its regeneration. It may be remembered that Baez proposed sending a diplomatic agent to the United States, but, a mulatto himself, he wished to accredit a negro as his representative near this Government. To this objection was urged by Mr. Mason and others in the United States Senate even before the delivery of the Dred Scott opinion. Santana, as our Government has been informed, is anxious to send a white Minister here, provided the United States will recognize his Government, and give him their influence and encouragement. This subject has occupied much of the attention of the Executive, and as I believe Mr. Buchanan will want to make a clean sweep, should he determine to enlarge the area of freedom in the Gulf, I doubt not arrangements are being perfected for backing up Santana, and sustaining him in his efforts to form a respectable Government, assigning to the negro population that social and political position only to which nature intended them. I hope soon to disclose to your readers the whole St. Domingo programme.

Q.

Mail Car Destroyed by Fire.

Albany, Saturday, July 24.

The baggage-car and mail-car on the down train on the Centrail Railroad, due here at 4:50 A. M., was destroyed by fire at St. Johnsville. The fire is supposed to have originated from some combustible article among the baggage. The contents of the car were nearly destroyed, and the mails from Buffalo and some intermediate stations burned.

The *Evening Journal* says: "As soon as the train could be stopped, the doors of the car were opened, when it was found to be full of flame. The train was instantly detached, and as much of the baggage and mail-bags as possible, removed. A good deal of baggage was entirely destroyed, and more (with several mail-bags) damaged. The iron safe of the Express Company was on the car, but was not injured. We have heard no estimate of the damage, but it cannot be a great deal. It is supposed that the fire took from a spark from the engine. We are informed by the Postmaster that the Buffalo, Rochester, Auburn, Syracuse, and Utica mails, due this morning, were considerably burned, with a portion of their contents."

Celebration of the Settlement of Detroit.

Detroit, Saturday, July 24.

The one hundred and fifty-seventh anniversary of the founding of Detroit is being celebrated to-day with great spirit. The weather is delightful, and the procession is very large and imposing. All the military are out, and the fire companies and civil societies are fully represented. The town councils of Sandwich and Windsor, C. W., and a fire company from Chatham are participating in the celebration. Orations will be delivered at the Fireman's Hall, in English, by Mr. C. J. Walker, and another in French by M. E. N. Lacroix. The ceremonies conclude with a grand banquet at the Russel-House this evening.

News from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Saturday, July 24.

The steamship *General Rush* has arrived here from Galveston, with Rio Grande dates to the 21st instant.

San Luis Potosi had been captured by the constitutionalists under General Vidaurri, and it was rumored that General Zuloaga had abandoned the City of Mexico. The liberals were about to unite against the city.

Installation of Canal Commissioner Ruggles.

Albany, Saturday, July 24.

Commissioner Ruggles was sworn into office before the Secretary of State to-day, and will go west to take possession of his division on Monday.

Rochester, N. Y., Saturday, July 24.

A remonstrance is in circulation in this city against the removal of Mr. Ruggles from the Western Division of the Canals. It is numerously signed by leading citizens of all parties.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Pittsburg, Saturday, July 24.

George W. Cass has resigned the Presidency of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and J. Edgar Thompson has been elected to fill the vacancy.

Fire in Houston-street.—At 11 o'clock Saturday morning a fire was discovered on the second floor of No. 213 Houston-street, occupied by Wolf Lederer as a lager-bier saloon and lodging house. The damage does not exceed $50, and is covered by insurance in the Brooklyn Insurance Co. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FROM UTAH.

The Saints Planting Trees and Settling Down—A "Sign" in the Heavens—Mormon Sentiment.

From the Deseret News, June 16.

What of Utah?—She is still, as invariably heretofore, setting a goodly example in strict obedience to the just requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States, in peace and good-will to every law-abiding resident and traveler within her borders and throughout the world, in industry, in sobriety, in good order, and in every department and channel of true political, social and moral advancement. Gentlemen "outsiders," would you strike down truth, justice and liberty, and fight against Him who formed the earth we inhabit and placed us here to do good or evil, according to our agency? Then continue your efforts to oppress and exterminate the "Mormons," and to again banish the priesthood of God from this his footstool, under the shallow pretence of enforcing obedience to the Constitution and laws, when such obedience has, without the slightest exception, been constantly rendered by Utah; at least, until oppression, couched under false pretences, compelled a resistance which all good men should applaud and sustain, in accordance with the wise motto upon the zeal of the sage of Monticello, that "resistance to tyranny is obedience to God." But who knows that the above fairly sketched character of Utah is correct, and that she is so far outstripping all others in every act and pursuit truly commendable? Every one who knows the facts, as they will testify, if they possess the candor and boldness characteristic of honorable and upright men. *Utah simply claims her rights; she has never claimed more;* has often, for peace, waived a portion of them, and will be found in resistance only when further yielding would result in slavery or death.

A Glimpse at the Outside.—Very strong language has of late been used by the Eastern papers, in relation to the increase of crime in their midst, and the impunity with which it is committed. One of the New-York papers, in speaking of the recent murder of a woman by her husband, treats it thus:

> "Another atrocious murder took place yesterday, but as it was only an old-fashioned affair—a man killing his wife at the first shot—it has not caused any great excitement. Now a-days, an exciting—or, to quote the language of a cotemporary—a beautiful murder is one done with some novel excitement, in a novel way, and under novel circumstances. There must be novelties in murders, as well as in other matters, to make them popular, so familiar are we becoming to human bloodshed. The age is progressive, and so, we shame to say, is murder, as now developed."

Various causes are assigned for this dreadful state of things, and numerous suggestions are made with a design to produce an amendment; but as yet there has been no remedy devised or put in operation that has effected the desired object. Every hour sees a crime committed and a crime unpunished; and observing, thinking men, though to a great extent aware of the abyss to which the stream of wickedness is hurrying society, know not how to arrest it. This is the situation of the world. The latter day-saint in Utah who peruses the long lists of crimes of every hue and character which are set forth with such shuddering minuteness in the Eastern prints, must turn from the perusal with a feeling of pity for his fellow-men and of gratitude to his God that He has gathered him out from the midst of so much corruption and wickedness.

The people of this Territory have had difficulties and hardships to contend with; they have had many things to try their faith and patience; but how preferable their situation ever has been to that of the people in the surrounding States and Territories, especially those of them who reside in the populous cities. With all their hardships and trials, this people have been able to dwell in comparative peace. They have been secure in their persons and property. They have laid down at night, knowing, that so far as their fellow-citizens were concerned, they were secure. Food, as a general thing, has been plentiful and easily procured. In fact, in no country in the world in this degree of latitude, have the common necessaries of life been so easily obtained by all classes as they have been in this Territory. Not only have this people enjoyed these blessings, but they have had blessings and privileges of a more precious nature. They have had the pure Gospel of Jesus preached unto them; they have had His servants to lead and counsel them, and His Holy Spirit to enlighten and comfort them. God has been merciful, and no blessing that they have needed has been withheld by Him from them. There never were a people upon the earth who had greater cause to express their love and unfeigned gratitude to their Maker for His kindness unto them, than this people have had.

Many of the blessings we enjoy we can only appreciate by contrast. Let us look for a moment at the situation of society in the principal city of the Empire State—New-York. In that City "The Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor" states that, from actual investigation, it has ascertained that there were, in the month of April, in that City, 90,000 able-bodied men out of employment; that 50,000 women, accustomed to earn their own living, and in many instances support families, were out of employment; that 12,000 children, accustomed to earn their own livelihood, and assist materially in the support of relatives, were out of employment; that 80,000 persons, women, children, aged and infirm relatives, mostly of respectable standing, were chiefly dependent upon the above 152 000 unemployed men, women and children—thus forming an aggregate of 232,000 persons who were thus for the most part deprived of their daily bread. This Society also states that no less than 6,000 girls had been forced to prostitute themselves for the relief from hunger.

This is the picture, drawn by this Society, of the great, Christian City of New-York; and other evidences that are before us warrant us in believing that it is not too highly colored, and that this is not only a correct picture of society in New-York, but of the state of society in all the Eastern cities. Is it not frightful? Who can contemplate it without a shudder? Can this people be sufficiently thankful to their God for delivering them from these terrible scenes of crime and misery, which are so common in other communities? Can they appreciate their situation and the blessings they enjoy as Latter-Day Saints, too highly? No, they cannot. Their hearts should be continually swelled with love and thanksgiving to that Being who has been so kind as to open a way for their deliverance from such a state of things.

It has been a common feeling with many among this people, (probably more common a few years back than at present,) that they had made great sacrifices in embracing the Gospel and associating themselves with the people of God. They had broken up their former associations, left the places of their nativity or residence, sold their property at a figure far below its real cost or value, and traveled long, weary miles to come to this country, where they could not obtain many of those conveniences and luxuries to which they had formerly been accustomed; and all these were sacrifices. But what did they gain by the exchange? Let those who have had these feelings open their eyes and see what they really have gained, and they will readily admit that, even apart from the commandment of God which they obey by gathering together, *they have much benefited by the exchange.* Among this people labor has been abundant, easily obtained, and commanded good wages. Here they have dwelt in peace and in the unrestricted enjoyment of every blessing and privilege which was theirs by right. Their senses have not been shocked by the sight of crime and misery commonly witnessed elsewhere. Their children have not been demoralized by the examples they have beheld. Murder has not been committed, prostitution submitted to, nor virginity sold for relief from hunger or from any other motive. Among this people death would be preferable to such a state of things. Has any one, then, of the Latter Day Saints made any sacrifice in exchanging their past situation for that they now occupy in this Territory? If we will but reflect on these things, *we will acknowledge that the blessings we now enjoy abundantly compensate for every seeming sacrifice that has been made.*

Blessings of Obedience.—The implicit and unmurmuring obedience generally paid by this people to the counsels of the head has been considered by many of the world as a great evil. This trait in our character they view with apprehension, and occasionally indulge in alarming fears about the result. To the prominence of this peculiarity some have attributed the persecution and trouble we have had to contend with. If we would only cease to listen to the counsels or follow the guidance of the authorities all would, in their opinion, be right, and we would be able to live on terms of amity with all mankind. They think that it is suicidal in us not to adopt this policy, as our present course threatens us with inevitable ruin. We view this in a very different light. The very existence of the Church of God depends on the maintenance of union and obedience among its members. Divest the Gospel of these accompaniments and it ceases to accomplish the intended object, and fails to benefit its believers or the world. "Give no heed to the authorities, obey not their counsel, and cease to be led and governed as at present," is advice the devil would like to give and have obeyed by this people. If he could only persuade them to do this, he would have no fears for the fate of his kingdom, or for the fulfillment of the designs of the Lord. But this, we are assured, will never be. *This Church is destined to stand and prevail,* and the dominion and power of Satan must be destroyed, and *this can only be by the preservation of the present order.*

Setting out Trees.—We were agreeably surprised a few days since in visiting the gardens, in Fillmore, by invitation from Brother C. H. Oliphant, at witnessing the success which has attended the labors of those engaged in setting out trees, shrubbery, &c. Considering the short time the gardeners have been at work, and the disadvantages they have labored under, they certainly have done well. Out of *several thousand trees that have been transplanted,* we were informed by Brother O., not fifty have been lost; and the flourishing appearance of the living trees is such as *to excite lively hopes for the increase of select varieties of fruit in this Territory.* The nursery contains choice varieties of the apple, peach, apricot, pear, plum, grape, and a few varieties of the cherry, hard and soft-shelled almonds, &c. We also noticed the thrifty growth of the gooseberry, currant and rose. Of the latter plant Brother Oliphant has nine different kinds. The location of these gardens in this city will, doubtless, have a beneficial effect. The success which has attended their introduction will, we trust, incite a spirit of emulation in the brethren, and prompt them to go to and seek to obtain and preserve every choice variety of fruit and flower within their reach.

Signs in the Heavens—A Sword.—A communication, published in the *News*, tells this curious story; bearing date at Salt Lake City, May 26:

"This morning, at twenty minutes past 1 o'clock, we saw a most singular appearance in the meridian over this city. A red stream of light issued from the heavens, as though the sun was enveloped in a cloud. It resembled the tail of a comet, but in a few moments assumed the shape of a sword of massive dimensions, lying horizontally, and pointing due east. The shape was quite perfect, the hilt much brighter than the blade, and variegated like a rainbow. The moon stood southwest. There was a ring formed around it of a redish color, but not so bright as the sword, through which ran two lines forming a cross, the one pointing to the earth extending, apparently, about two feet below the circle. On the west side of the circle there was a smaller sword, of fainter colors, pointing northwest.

This appearance was kept up for fifteen minutes, without any alteration, after which the ring around the moon assumed the shape of a belt, and then disappeared. The color of the sword then grew lighter; after which this magnificent sight disappeared altogether at 1:44.

The atmosphere was perfectly calm, and the moon shone out as beautifully as ever.

It is impossible to describe the awfully grand appearance of this singular spectacle—the sword hanging over this almost deserted city, with its point ominously extending towards the east, while the silence of death reigned all around.

JOHN M. BROWNE, J. V. LONG,
LEO HAWKING, G. CLEMENTS.

Object of Lieutenat Ives' Expedition.—The *News* says the object of the expedition under Lieutenant Ives was well understood in Utah the moment the expedition was organized. It was to learn whether the Colorado would not furnish "the most feasible route for the transportation of men and supplies to the region around Salt Lake," for the express purpose of oppressing, corrupting and murdering American citizens, upon American soil, and by a professedly Democratic Administration, solely on account of their mode of worship.

The Atlantic Telegraph Failure.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE SECOND FAILURE.

United States Steamer Niagara,
At Sea, June 30, 1858.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

Gentlemen:—We beg to make the following report relating to paying out of the telegraph cable from this ship. We sailed from Plymouth in company with the steamers *Agamemnon, Valorous* and *Gorgon*, on Thursday, June 10th inst., but did not meet the *Agamemnon* at the appointed rendezvous, (latitude 52° 02', longitude 33° 18',) until the 26th inst., as most of the voyage had been one continuous gale, and the vessels were unable to keep sight of each other. At 12h. 18m., local time, the splice connecting the cables of the two ships had been made, and we commenced paying out. At 1h. 45m. the leading on the part of the cable ran into the adjoining groove, and in the excitement of first starting, while attempting to put it into the proper groove, it was thrown completely off the wheel, and was parted on the handle of the tar-scraper. Two miles and forty fathoms of the cable had been paid out.

The splice was again made and we commenced paying out at 5h. 20m. P. M., the ship going slowly ahead, and the cable running out at the rate of three and a half knots per hour until 7 o'clock, when the ship's speed was increased to three knots, and from this gradually to three and three-quarter knots, and the cable was paid out from four and a half to five knots, the strain varying from 2,100 to 2,300 pounds. At 1h. 40m. (27th) Mr. DeSauty, the electrician, reported that no signals had been received for the past quarter of an hour, and that from his tests he believed the cable had parted at a considerable distance from the ship. The ship's speed was reduced as much as possible, in order to pay out the least amount of cable practicable, while the electricians made further experiments. At 4:50 A. M., the electricians having given an unqualified opinion that the cable was parted, we decided to attempt hauling in. The engines were connected and about one hundred fathoms recovered, when the cable parted near the surface of the water. The wind was fresh, with considerable sea. Forty-two miles and three hundred fathoms had been paid out, and the running of the cable from the coils and the mechanical arrangements for paying it out had been perfectly satisfactory.

On the 28th, soon after midday, the ships again met at the rendezvous, when Mr. Everett visited the *Agamemnon* to confer with the engineers, and ascertained that the cable had not been broken on board that ship, but that they had supposed it had been broken on board the *Niagara*. It is conclusive that the cable must have parted some distance from either ship, but from what cause, or the precise place, we have no means of ascertaining.

At 6:7 P. M. the splice was again made and lowered, the ship moving ahead slowly, and we payed out the cable as before, until 8 o'clock, when the speed was increased to three knots, and further increased to four knots by midnight.

At 12 o'clock M., (29th,) by observation, the ship had run 67 miles, and we had paid out 89 miles and 360 fathoms of cable. During the past twelve hours the speed of the ship had averaged about 4¾ knots and 5¾ knots of cable had been paid out per hour. Nearly the same rate of speed of ship and cable as before was maintained until 6h. 18m. P. M., when signals were again reported to have failed by the electricians. The ship's speed was reduced, and the cable paid out very slowly. At 11 o'clock the electricians addressed us a note, and we determined to stop paying out and to let the ship ride by the cable until it parted. Although the wind was quite fresh, the cable held the ship for one hour and forty minutes before breaking, and notwithstanding a strain of four tons. By soundings on chart the water was 1,650 fathoms.

The ship had run on her course 109 miles, and 142 miles 280 fathoms of the cable had been paid out, or about thirty per cent. more cable than the distance run; but an allowance of ten miles at least must be made for the excess of cable paid out immediately after the splice was made, which will reduce the per centage of loss to about twenty-one per cent. There had been at no time a strain of a ton upon the cable since the splice was last made, and the angle at which it was running out varied from twelve to nineteen degrees with the horizon. The paying-out machinery worked perfectly, and we have not had the slightest difficulty in any department; and up to the time of the failure in the receipt of signals we had the utmost confidence in the successful termination of the enterprise.

There is now remaining in the ship 1,100 miles of cable, or about thirty per cent. excess over the distance to be run, and should you think proper to renew the attempt, we feel confident there is sufficient cable now in the ship to meet the requirements, and are ready to return so soon as the ship has obtained the necessary supply of coal.

W. E. EVERETT,
W. H. WOODHOUSE.

Electricians' Report.

At Sea, on Board U. S. Steam Frigate Niagara,
Electricians' Department, July 2, 1858.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

Gentlemen: We beg to submit to you the following statement of the proceedings in our department during the expedition of the telegraphic squadron, from the sailing on the 10th to the 30th ult. On the passage out to the rendezvous we practiced the staff of manipulating clerks in the working of the instruments until they were thoroughly proficient in the system. The instruments in circuit were a battery of 240 elements of copper and zinc, reversing key, magnetometer, ordinary galvanometer, Professor Thomson's marine galvanometer and four plug switches, in conformity with your directions and the system of signalizing authorized by your Board. On the 26th ult., at 1:58 P. M., Greenwich time, the *Niagara's* and *Agamemnon's* cables having been united on board the latter ship, we commenced signaling through the cable, (the whole of the *Niagara's* cable being in circuit with the exception of about 100 miles that had been cut out of circuit for the purpose of testing, there being faulty insulation in a part of it.) We continued signaling through the cable in the most perfect and satisfactory manner until 3.28 P. M., Greenwich time, when the cable parted on board this ship. The telegraph ships then returned to the rendezvous, and Prof. Thomson came on board this ship to examine our record of signaling and testing with him. We arranged some new signals that did not materially alter the system authorized by you, but which increased our list of signals so as to meet some possible requirements: viz., signals to be used in case of the necessity of cutting and buoying the cable, and also for any temporary stoppage that might occur.

The two cables were then spliced, and at 6:50 P. M., Greenwich time, we commenced passing signals to and from the *Agamemnon* until 3:32 A. M., Greenwich time, on the 27th, at which time we ceased receiving signals from the *Agamemnon*. After waiting fifteen minutes for the signals and getting none, we informed Mr. Everett thereof. On applying all the different electrical tests in our power to the cable, we found that there was "dead earth" upon it, and informed the engineers of the fact. The cable on board was then cut at about 100 miles from the bottom end and tested, and found perfect. Another cut was made, leaving about 196 miles in circuit on board, and this part of the cable was found perfect. A third cut was made in the cable, leaving only 20 miles in circuit on board, in addition to that paid out, the short end carried to our testing room and tested. All the cable on board this ship was found to be perfect in all respects, but the tests applied to the cable paid out showed that it was electrically broken, and that there was "dead earth" upon it. The *Niagara* again returned to the rendezvous, and on Monday, June 28, having joined the *Agamemnon*, at Mr. Everett's request Mr. De Sauty proceeded to the *Agamemnon* to confer with Professor Thomson and compare the records of the signals and tests. At 9:21 P. M., Greenwich time, the *Agamemnon's* and *Niagara's* cables having been again united, we commenced signaling to and from the *Agamemnon*, in the same perfect manner, until 11:44 P. M., Greenwich time, on the 29th, when, during the time we were receiving signals from the *Agamemnon*, they suddenly ceased, and on cutting the cable so as to have only about twenty miles in circuit in addition to that paid out, and testing it, we found "dead earth" upon it. The *Niagara* then continued paying out slowly for a short time, and finally stoppered the cable until 2:57 A. M. During this time we kept continually testing the cable paid out, and every test showed that it was electrically broken a great distance from this ship.

We cannot speak too highly of the system used for signaling, and can suggest no alteration or improvement, as we were not in the slightest degree embarrassed during the whole time that the cable was being submerged.

We are also very much pleased with the way in which the manipulating clerks viz: Messrs Smith, Gerhardi, Irwin and Linde, and Messrs. Murray, McFarland and Morrison attended to their duties. They did everything required of them most cheerfully and readily, and gave us every assistance in their power. We are, gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

C. V. DeSAUTY.
J. C. LAWS.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The Brig America—Claims for Salvage by New-Jersey Wreckers Unpaid—The Vessel is Towed to Keyport—The Owner Steals a March on the Wreckers and brings her to New-York.

It will be remembered that the brig *America* owned by Mr. Cushing, of Salem, and commanded by Capt. Robbins, on her way from Philadelphia, with a load of coal, for New-York, ran ashore on Wardell's beach, New-Jersey, about three weeks ago, in a dense fog, where she remained hard and fast. Capt. Robbins, it is alleged, contracted with Messrs. Wardell and Wilson, who make a business of wrecking, to get the vessel off and deliver her in New-York for $1,000.

The wreckers undertook the job, and succeeded in getting her afloat. She was towed to this City, and payment demanded of the owner's agent, according to contract. He refused, however, to recognize the contract as binding, and offered the gentlemen $500. This they refused, when two or three hundred dollars more were offered. To enforce the payment of the full amount agreed upon, the wreckers took the vessel down to Keyport, and anchored her in the cove, and to make all sure, the handspikes were taken ashore and the windlass geer unshipped Not relishing this proceeding, the agent obtained a writ of attachment against the brig, and with the assistance of Deputy U. S. Marshal Miller, proceeded to regain possession of his vessel. The steam-tug *J. D. Secor* was chartered for the purpose, handspikes procured, and a party of men engaged to carry out the details of the capture. On Friday afternoon, the expedition, armed and equipped, appeared off the coast. The ship-keeper, seeing a large number of men, with hair cut, approaching, concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and sculled ashore. The cutting-out party now took possession, and with their own handspikes soon hove up the anchor. A citizen, seeing what was going on, pulled off and inquired by what authority they were removing the brig. Deputy Marshal Miller showed a document, and in a few minutes the brig *America* was on her way in tow of the *Secor*. Messrs. Wardell & Wilson, finding their prize had been carried off from under their own guns, followed the vessel to the City and placed the case in the hands of Judge Beebe At last accounts the Ex-Judge was consulting authorities in maratime law, and preparing an attachment of the brig, her tackle and apparel, for the claim of the wreckers.

The ship *Great Republic* has been chartered to go out to San Francisco with coal, at $12 per ton. She will take about 4 000 tons.

Captain Bradford Gibbs, of the brig *Caroline* from Boston to Matacony, on the west coast of Africa, which was seized on the 8th of May last, off the river Nunez, by the British war-ship *Alecto*, and afterwards taken to Sierra Leone, has made a report of the case to the Secretary of State. The facts, as stated by Captain Gibbs, are of a most aggravated nature, and will make a prominent case for indemnity.

Sharks.—Caution to Swimming Boys.—Mr. Thomas Parker yesterday caught two large sharks while fishing off the head of the Fulton Market Pier. One of them measured six and the other about nine feet in length, and each had a mouth big enough to bite off the leg of any one of the boys, large or small, who make a practice of bathing around the wharves of the East River. It is surmised that the sudden disappearance of some persons who went in to bathe, and were supposed to have taken a cramp, was caused by these voracious monsters.

Almost a Collision with the Niagara.—The Liverpool packet-ship *Empire State*, Captain Briggs, who arrived yesterday, reports that on the 24th of June, when in lat. 52° 07' N. long. 33° 30' W., in a dense fog, he was near coming in collision with the U. S. frigate *Niagara*. He hailed the ship, but was unable to hear what was said in reply. Captain B. was boarded by a pilot from the *J. M. Waterbury* (No. 10) on the 21st inst., in lat. 40° 57', long. 67° 20' near George's Banks.

Struck by Lightning at Sea.—The Austrian ship *Marietta*, from Alexandria, Egypt, 71 days, with rags and gum, to order, experienced a heavy thunderstorm on the 22d inst., at night, 200 miles east of Sandy Hook. During the storm, lightning struck the maintopgallant mast, injuring the mast, and cutting and burning the standing rigging; it then passed down the maintopsail chain sheets, struck the iron work of the galley, making a lively time among the cook's coppers and saucepans, and then passing overboard.

The Shipping Interest in England.—A letter from Liverpool, dated 3d July, says the shipping interest has never been so depressed as at the present time. A great many British ships are hauled up, there being no business obtainable that will pay running expenses, to say nothing of interest and depreciation. The large packet ships to New-York are loading deep with full and heavy cargoes, and freight lists of £500, not half enough to pay their expenses in port. For Boston salt is shipping at 5s. per ton, and fine iron and steel at 6s. per ton.

The prospect for business the coming season is very poor. Both in England and on the continent there is a two years' supply of Guano on hand, and every bonded warehouse in Liverpool and London is full of East India produce. In England the crops will be unusually large of everything raised there, so that there will be but a small quantity of breadstuffs and provisions required from the United States.

Quarantine Affairs.—The bark *Harmon*, Captain Wood, from Mantanzas, with sugar, having four passengers; brig *Loano*, Gibbs, from Remedios, with sugar, and one passenger, and the clipper ship *Swallow*, Tucker, from Havana, in ballast, with two passengers, arrived in the lower anchorage yesterday. The two former report all well on board and having had fine weather during the passage. The *Swallow* left Havana on the 11th inst., and on the 13th, Thomas Ward, of New-Bedford, the sailmaker, died of yellow fever. On the 16th stopped off Charleston bar and sent in for medicines for captain and crew, who were unwell; same time landed Richard Ward, third officer. Thomas Moran, Cornelius Anderson of Sweden, the carpenter, and Thomas Mangus of New-York, a seaman, all sick. These vessels await the action of the Board of Health. They have been thoroughly fumigated.

The other vessels are in good condition, and crews in good health, except on board the Spanish war-steamer *Berenguela*, where four new cases of fever have occurred—making seven now on board. An officer came up from her to day, to make arrangements with the Health Officer for the removal of the sick to the Quarantine Hospital, where a physician from the ship will attend them. There has been a fresh wind from the northward during the past night and to-day, which has had a good effect among the crews of the various vessels, invigorating and strengthening them. All the vessels have been thoroughly fumigated, and have wind-sails rigged, passing a current of air through the holds and cabins, and should the cool weather last two or three days it would no doubt have the effect to shorten the probation of many of them (the vessels, not the men) now riding at this station.

The British ship *Suzane*, from Matanzas for Falmouth, (Eng.,) sailed yesterday.

CASTLETON BOARD OF HEALTH.

This body held a meeting Saturday afternoon. The Health Officer, Dr. Mundy, presented his report. It states that the health authorities of the port of New-York look upon the health and lives of the people of Richmond County as matters of secondary importance, and hardly worthy of their consideration. It recommends that some decisive measures be adopted for enforcing the ordinances of the Castleton Board of Health, relating to stevedores and seamen, as well as passengers arriving at Quarantine. "Since the past meeting of your Board at least one decided case of yellow fever has occurred outside the Quarantine inclosure, in the person of a Mrs. Knell, the wife of a stevedore."

Two other fatal cases had been reported to him, (Dr. Mundy,) he says, neither of which he saw before or after death. They occurred under similar circumstances. Dr. Mundy suggests that they propose to the Mayor and Health Commissioners, in order to prevent the seamen with their infected luggage from passing upon the Staten Island Ferry boats, to carry the passengers, &c., to the City on their own hook; by which they expect to realize a profit sufficient to pay the expense of their Board of Health. The Board should recommend to all the practicing physicians of the town to report all cases of fever of a suspicious character occurring in their respective neighborhoods, to the Health Officer as early as practicable. No action was taken, so far as appears, on the subject of the board's petition.

Funeral of the Three Ladies Drowned at the Sabbath-School Pic-Nic at David's Island.

The funeral of the three young ladies who were drowned on Wednesday last, at David's Island, while on a pic-nic excursion, connected with the Sabbath-School of the First Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney street, took place from that edifice yesterday afternoon.

The bodies, inclosed in handsome mahogany coffins, with glass plates, were arranged in line before the rails of the altar. The members of the Church and of the other Methodist Churches in the City, with many persons who, being possibly members of no Church, were drawn thither by sympathy or curiosity, entered the building by the east door, passed down the aisle on that side, viewed the remains, and made their exit by the west door.

At noon this procession commenced, and continued till a quarter before 2 o'clock, when, although the street outside was rendered impassable by the hundreds who had not been able to obtain admittance, the funeral services were commenced, there being no further time for delay. For nealy two hours the living stream had flowed by the relics of the dead, and from five to six thousand persons testified by their presence that this calamity was indeed a far reaching one. It was a sad sight—those three young women, lying in their coffins, and very few witnessed the spectacle with unmoistened eyes. When the services were begun, the church was filled to its utmost capacity, the seats immediately before the altar being occupied by the relatives and friends of the deceased, numbering fifty or sixty. After an appropriate hymn by the choir, the minister of the Church, the Rev. Ruel Hanks, offered a prayer, in which a touching petition was made for the bereft relatives. After reading a portion of the 15th chapter of the 1st epistle of Paul to the Corinthians—that beautiful chapter which forms a part of the well-known burial service of the Episcopal Church—Mr. Hanks, taking as his text a portion of Jeremiah, chapter 15, verse 9: "She hath given up the ghost: her sun has gone down while it was yet day," proceeded to address the assemblage. He would not preach a sermon, he said,—Death was the preacher there. His heart was too deeply burdened to allow him to offer fitting consolation to the bereaved relatives. The dead were before them, who so lately had been of their number, and who on Wednesday last had embarked with them on a pleasure excursion, full of hope and animation. The uncertainty of life, the slender thread on which our bodily existence depend, were obvious themes for such an address, and the reverend gentleman alluded to them in a most impressive manner. He was powerfully affected, and his voice faltered at times. Hundreds of his hearers sobbed aloud. It was a very sad and solemn occasion.

By the minister's side, in the pulpit, sat the brave lad, George Jones, who saved the lives of Miss Mangum and the boatman. Police Captain Steers, of the Thirteenth Ward, who rendered such valuable assistance, in dredging for the bodies on Wednesday night was present, with his whole force of officers, to preserve order.

The coffins bore the following inscriptions: "Eliza A. Jacobs. Died July 21, 1858. Aged 27 years, 10 months and 19 days." [Her vacant seat in the choir was draped in black. The gallery front of the choir was also festooned with black cloth, knotted with white rosettes.] "Emma Demilt, aged 16 years, 8 months and 2 days." "Isabella Ferguson. Aged 16 years and 2 months." The undertaker was Mr. Thomas Brown, of Rivington-street, who deserves honorable mention for the part he took in recovering the bodies, giving his warrant for $100, so that no expense might be spared.

At the conclusion of the services, the relatives took their last gaze at the "old, familiar faces." The scene was intensely painful. The coffins were then placed in the respective hearses, and taken to Union Cemetery, Bushwick, where they were interred in one lot. Attorney-street and the neighboring streets overflowed with people, to witness the procession. Indeed, the whole line of route, till the ferry was reached, was crowded.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States sloop-of-war *Savannah* went in commission on Thursday, at 12 o'clock. Her crew, consisting of two hundred and thirty men, were taken from the receiving ship *North Carolina*. Her marine guard number 43 men, A. J. Hays, Commander, and will sail for the West Indies about the 1st of August. She now lies in the stream.

The U. S. steamer *Arctic*, from Key West, arrived at Washington on Saturday morning. All on board were well.

At the Gosport, Va., Navy Yard the master machinist states that the report concerning the repairs for the steamer *Fulton* is incorrect; that he informed the Commandant of the Yard promptly that the work could be done at that Yard. The broken fork has been ordered to be sent to Washington for repair, the steamer remaining at Portsmouth, not, however, on account of the inability of the machine department of that Yard, which is the most extensive of the kind in the country. The master machinist also denies emphatically the reports against him, and challenges proof.

Dispatches from Hong Kong, April 29, have been received at the Navy Department from Commodore R. L. Page, of the sloop-of-war *Germantown*. Acting sail-maker Henry Stremmell, of that vessel, died on the 21st April. The health of the officers and crew was good.

It is said that an order has issued, or is about to issue, directing that two of the new war steamers shall be built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The machinery will, most likely, be built by contract.

Engineers for the Navy.

From the Washington Star.

The following gentlemen have passed a satisfactory examination before the Board recently in session in New-York, and been adjudged qualified for admission into the Navy as Third Assistant Engineers:

J. DeKraft, Washington, D. C.; J. D. Wright, Norfolk, Va.; George H. White, Trenton, N. J.; James H. Cohill, Newbern, N. C.; Loundon Campbell, Alexandia, Va.; S. L. P. Ayres, Stamford, Conn.; Geo. H. Reilly, Baltimore, Md.; Francis Cronin, New-York City; M. H. Plunkett, Baltimore, Md.; O. H. Laskey, Heathville, Va.; C. A. Chipley, Washington, D. C.; George W. Rogers, East Hartford, Conn.; W. K. Purse, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. S. Thompson, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Satch, Pennsylvania; G. D. Lining, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. L. Dick, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. E. De Valin, Baltimore, Md.; R. A. Copeland, Portsmouth, Va.; W. H. Glading, Philadelphia, Penn.; James Wallace, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. W. Hopper, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. A. Dobbs, New-York City; Sidney Albert, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. A. R. George, Norfolk, Va.

Of these, the twelve first named will receive warrants immediately for vacancies already existing. The others will be appointed as vacancies occur.

A Monument to Preston S. Brooks.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Yesterday we saw a very beautiful monument to the memory of our lamented Brooks, which is now completed and at the marble yard of Mr. W. T. White, of this city. This monument is of the obelisk form, pure marble, of the finest quality, and finished in the most artistic and workmanlike manner. It is fourteen feet high from the pediment, and five feet square at base. Near the top or point of the obelisk is a neatly designed arabesque, and below, in the centre and front side of the monument, is the coat of arms of the State of South Carolina, elaborately worked and carved by an artist of great skill. Below this, and on the die of the obelisk, is an ivy wreath, in bold relief, encircling the following appropriate inscription:

Preston S. Brooks, born in Edgefield village, 6th August, 1819, elected to the State Legislature in 1844, elected Captain of company D, Palmetto Regiment, in 1846, and served during the Mexican war. Elected to Congress in 1853, and died in Washington City, D. C., 27th January, 1857

On the other side, in a similar wreath, will appear the following:

Ever able, manly, just and heroic; illustrating true patriotism by his devotion to his country; the whole South unite with his bereaved family in deploring his untimely end.

And on the obverse side to the above, this inscription will be found:

"Earth has never pillowed upon its bosom a truer son,
Nor Heaven opened wide her gates to receive a manlier spirit."

On the back of the obelisk is this inscription:

"Preston S. Brooks will be long, long remembered
As one in whom the virtues loved to dwell;
Tho' sad to us, and dark this dispensation,
We know God's wisdom orders all things well."

Interesting from New-Mexico.

From the Providence Journal.

We are glad to learn, by letters from New-Mexico, that the party from Providence which accompanied Colonel W. B. Sayles on a scientific expedition, reached El Paso in safety early in June, and would soon proceed to the silver districts of Arizona, about 360 miles distant from the Rio Grande. The party were well, and had met with no obstruction from the Indians. We have also received a copy of the decree passed by the Congress of the State of Chihuahua, granting the right to Messrs. Macmanus and Potts to construct a railway through that State. The grant is a very liberal one. Mr. Macmanus is an American merchant in the city of Chihuahua, and Mr. Potts, an Englishman, the proprietor of some rich silver mines in that State. Both these gentlemen have long resided there, and possess much influence. It is the intention of these parties to apply to the State of Sonora, the Legislature of which is now in session, for a similar grant, which there is little doubt they will obtain. The former State possesses great advantages for the construction of railways over its long stretches of table lands, which extend the entire length of the State. These plains also extend from the base of the Sierra Madre, or great range of mountains, to the vicinity of the Rio Grande.

LONDON.

Independence Day in the British Capital—The American Association, Suggested by the New-York Times—The Speech of Mr. Dallas—Lord John Russell—John Bright—A Fete at Cremorne Gardens.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 9.

Two remarkable *fêtes*, equally exclusive, perhaps, in character, but in all other respects most dissimilar, mark the history of the current week in London. We began on the 5th with a flaming celebration of the Fourth of July, by an association of "successful rebels" in the capital of the grand-daughter of GEORGE III., and under the very eyes of a counterfeit presentment of that gracious princess, dislodged for the nonce from its niche at Buckingham Palace, and generously tendered to the democratic diners without any official solicitation on their part, through the too-celebrated Colonel PHIPPS, of Her Majesty's household. We end the week to-night (*practically*, for Saturday being contended for by Jew and Gentile may be regarded as a sort of debateable land) with what promises to be not a very successful attempt at the usurpation by the "nobility and gentry," of the garden of delight usually appropriated to their own use by the excluded Peris of the British Paradise. A vast deal of newspaper wit, sarcasm, sense and passion has been evoked by each of these festivities, and as I had the honor of attending the one, and propose in about an hour's time to put myself into trim for honoring the other with my presence, I suppose I ought to say a word or two about them. The American dinner may be regarded as a positive success, and the association under whose auspices it was given has commenced its corporate existence very creditably. Of course we will remark the absence from the "festive board" of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY so long the "veritable Amphitryon" of all Americans in Britain, but this was rather the misfortune than the fault of the society who had hoped that Mr. PEABODY would accept the Presidency of the organization and fill his wonted chair at the head of the patriotic table, and who had accordingly tendered him an invitation to that effect, which he was unable to accept. General CAMPBELL, however, did the honors of the occasion with grace and dignity. Possibly he might have omitted his very particular commendations of Mr BUCHANAN, in partisan capacity, without injuring the effect of his otherwise admirable remarks, on proposing the health of "the President;" but something must be pardoned, I suppose, to a Consul-General new in the grateful ardor of accepted office.

The need of such an association as this which just gone into operation (though it was first projected about six months ago) in London, is very real. The number of our countrymen who are constantly stranded in this great city and thrown upon the compassion of their fellow-citizens resident, is much larger than I could have imagined before seeing the calculations of one of the officers of the Society. To relieve the necessities of such persons the resources of American philanthropy, official and personal, are quite severely taxed, and it is certainly time that an "American Association" should take its place with the Sons of St. Patrick, the French Benevolent Society, and other kindred institutions among the "fixed facts" of London life. Our Consuls and Ministers abroad can ill afford to meet the demands that are habitually made upon them; and I trust that the London Society now established may be soon remembered in the will of some wealthy compatriot on your side of the water, who finds life a burden and is afflicted with "thankless heirs" Nor is it less becoming that the social celebration of our national anniversaries, accepted now by all intelligent Englishmen as a most natural and simple thing, should be taken out of the hands of purely personal and private hospitality, however liberal, into the keeping of a public body. I can't suppose that you remember all the good things you have said and suggested in the course of your most useful existence as a leader and light of the general mind; so that I may perhaps gratify such poor remains of vanity as the journalistic heart may be supposed to cherish, by informing you that an article which appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES, on July 24, 1855, was the germ of the present establishment. After celebrating the generous hospitality of Mr PEABODY in such glowing terms as do but truly paint the gentleman's patriotic munificence, the TIMES went on to suggest that the Americans in London should "hereafter celebrate the day by a public dinner, to which Mr. PEABODY might be invited as a guest, in compliment to his liberality in celebrating the day at his own expense in other years." The suggestion, as you will observe, was literally carried out, and it is to be hoped that many of our countrymen may long continue to learn, by participating in such celebrations at and under such auspices, that it is possible to love America without hating England, and that no people have more thoroughly mastered that problem than the thousands of loyal and liberal Englishmen who look on with cordial sympathy upon every effort to strengthen the real nationality of America at home and abroad. I inclose to you a copy of the Constitution of the new society with a "programme" (as we choose that everything in the shape of a list shall be dubbed) of the first dinner. Mr. DALLAS' speech has evoked various comment, as you will see, and the characteristic harangue of Mr. GEORGE F. TRAIN (more chastened and effective, let me say, than certain previous orations with which this enterprising scion of "Young America" has astonished the world) has utterly bewildered British financiers into a grave dubitation whether after all they are not indebted in vast sums of money to the very Yankees whose "crisis" upset all their arrangements half a year ago. It is a novel view of the case certainly, that England owes us money because we are kind enough to build railroads for our own use; but in such matters who is wise? Mr. DALLAS greatly exhilarated the many shipmasters present at the dinner, by his proclamation of the future "freedom of our flag;" and he would doubtless have answered the question of the London *Times*, as to the future "honesty" of the same bunting, had they been addressed to him on the spot, by an assurance that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." and that we may begin to be disposed to attend to the remonstrances of an elder sister from the moment when she finally abandons the pretension of "showing us the way in which we *must* go."

The rumor of Mr. DALLAS's recall, which has just reached us by the *Arago*, is not much credited, for I suppose it would hardly be possible for the President to summon his Minister home *because* he has just settled one of the pet problems of our foreign diplomacy, and taken a large thorn out of our somewhat sensitive side. Still, with much wandering to and fro of the better class of Americans and Englishmen, "private diplomacy" is generally so much work as to render the changes of the "recognized and accredited" less vitally significant. This year is sending over an unusually large delegation of Britons to our shore. Besides the young lordlings who have already gone to delight themselves at Newport and Saratoga in a society of which Britain "hath no conception," other and more serious members of the "governing order" are on their way to you. The celebrated economist, Mr. NASSAU SENIOR, who has just come back with a new theory of Troy from Asia Minor, is shortly to sail for New-York, in company with Sir DAVID DUNDAS, and, as Rumor darkly hints, with a greater and more illustrious "person," suspected by divers and sundry to be the Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself, whose political functions at home are not absolutely *enslaving* just at this time. His occupation, indeed is almost as thoroughly gone as that of his elder and very dear enemy, that Othello "of other men's wives," Lord PALMERSTON. Lord P. has, however, more thoroughly killed himself than "Little Finality," by so much as the impertinence of clever recklessness is a more unpardonable and deadly sin than the worship of family and friends. With Lord JOHN would come back a horde of Greys, Russells and Elliots, hated of "rising talent;" but with Lord PALMERSTON would return snubs and griefs administered to the "rising talent" itself. The one would keep the young men out of office with himself, but the other would keep them out of conceit with themselves. Moreover, Lord JOHN is managing his cards better now than the Viscount. I heard him virtually admit, the other night, that BRIGHT would be a *necessity* in any new liberal cabinet. For the present, we may safely make this admission: the Tories gaining in stature and power every day, and the very Thames fighting in their behalf and "choking down all the opposition." But you may be sure there is explosive mischief in Lord STANLEY'S India bill, just passed—and in the question of Reform, now looming largely up even in the lobby of the Lords. Then BRIGHT will come in—not by admission, perhaps Unless, indeed, the story be true which is this week current, that Archdeacon MANNING last Saturday received the illustrious radical into the bosom of the Holy Roman Church! Mr. BRIGHT'S brother-in-law, LUCAS, was of that persuasion, and I am inclined to think the tale is correct. I certainly had it on the best possible authority, and give it as a curious piece of material for speculation, psychological and other. Moreover, it is *the* gossip of the week, quite overshadowing the engagement of Miss JANE LOYD, the greatest of English heiresses, to Colonel LINDSAY, the "hero of the Alma," who was lucky enough to get nine Russian balls fired into the colors which he carried without receiving one into his own body. He belongs to a decidedly *marrying* family, his sister being the wife of Mr. HOLFORD, the millionaire of the Regent's Park—but Miss LOYD is to be congratulated on her good sense in escaping alike the Scylla of a distrustful celibacy and the Charybdis of a venal union, for her future husband is a gallant gentleman, and the match "made itself," which is a tolerable guarantee for its ratification in Heaven.

If "clouds and showers frown out Heaven's design," the celestial powers do not smile upon Lord INGESTRE'S *fête* at Cremorne to-night. It is now raining very dismally, and if I were not a covenanter member of one of the "Synods of Twenty," into which the "world" is to be divided upon this occasion of its triumph over the "crowd," I would certainly content myself with a quiet chop at the Club, instead of the many and marvelous things promised to the faithful by Mr. SIMPSON. I inclose the "programme" of the festival, all which will of course amuse and interest your lady readers. It may be gratifying to them also to know that since the first list of "patronesses" was drawn up—two names of "high import" have been withdrawn, as a "homage to public opinion." The Duchess of MANCHESTER, (decidedly the reigning beauty of London,) has taken off her name at the request, it is understood, of Her Majesty, who prefers that her "Mistress of the Robes" should not be compromised in a possible quarrel with the mobility, and Lady CLARENDON has done likewise, for some reason of which this deponent knoweth naught. Still the "cream of the cream" of this earth may be expected this night to mingle with the water of the skies, for the purpose of being lovely, moist, crowded, exclusive, and, *perhaps* amused. I shall next week chronicle for you the important issue, if, indeed, I do not fall beneath the brickbats of an indignant people.

PARIS.

The English in Paris—A Congress of Royalty at Baden-Baden—The Fete at Cherbourg—Progress of Liberalism—The New Pamphlet—Idolatry of John Bull—An American in St. Petersburg—A Drama in Difficulties—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 7, 1858.

The filthiness of the back-water bayou they call the river Thames is showing its influence in the increase of islanders in the streets of Paris. Is it reality, or a sort of fashionable annual panic which causes the Londoners to forget the warnings of the *Times*, the annoyances of the passport system, the dangers of the French police, the espionage of the *mouchards*, to commence a sort of general exodus to the Continent? Our hotels, museums and promenades offer a living evidence that this year is not behind its predecessors, and one only wonders what has become of London in London.

Thus, while the Thames (pronounce *Tems*) is ebbing and flowing its dark masses of filth through the arches of London Bridge, and the insulars are fleeing to Paris and the Continent in multitudes, the Parisians are ceding their places to divide into two sections, one to meet the Emperor at Baden-Baden, and the other at Cherbourg. Baden-Baden, that happy village, embedded in the shadow of the Black Forest, is about entering its golden season. Toward the end of the month the Emperor will be joined at Plombières by the Empress and the infant Prince, and from thence, in company with the Duke and Duchess of HAMILTON, their cousins, the party will proceed to Baden-Baden, for few days' visit to their relative, the Grand Duchess STEPHANIE, of Baden, who has a delicious chateau there, within a stone's throw of the *Kuursal* and Conversation-House. This will be a genuine family party, since the Grand Duchess STEPHANIE, as the daughter of the Empress JOSEPHINE, and the sister of Queen HORTENSE, is regarded as the head of the united Beauharnais-Bonaparte family on the maternal side. The Duchess of HAMILTON, the wife of the Scotch Duke of that name, is the daughter of STEPHANIE, and cousin of the present Emperor, and it is she who is doing the honors of the Emperor's house at Plombières, and who has induced his Majesty to accompany her as far on her way home as Baden-Baden. Toward Baden-Baden, therefore, will turn an immense proportion of the fashionable Summer tourists of all countries, particularly of the French, and the gay little city of pleasure is preparing extra attractions to do honor to its guests. The reigning Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Czar ALEXANDER, the Kings of Wurtemburg and Bavaria will be there later on.

The *fête* of Cherbourg grows in dimensions and importance as the epoch approaches. It is now certain that the Queen of England and Prince ALBERT will meet the Emperor and Empress there, and that the display of French, English and Russian ships-of-war will far surpass any former display of the kind Among the distinguished persons who will be present are the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN, brother of the Emperor of Austria, Chief Admiral of the Navy and Governor of the Lombardo-Venetian States; the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Commander-in-chief of the English Army, and the Prince ADALBERT, Prussian Admiral. On this occasion NAPOLEON will make a speech, and he hopes then to announce, in presence of VICTORIA and the representatives of other Governments, that all Europe is at peace, and seeking to maintain peace, which will imply the satisfactory termination of the present Congress at Paris, and the settlement of the Montenegrin affair. The ceremony will, nevertheless, present a sort of paradox worth noting. At the end of the Emperor's peace speech the water of the Atlantic will be let into the new docks of the French Navy, the most gigantic works for naval warfare of modern times. While announcing peace he will show his readiness for war. This grand ceremony is fixed for the first week in August, and I hope to be able to render you an account of it *de visu*.

All this, however, will not prevent the annual *fête* of the 15th of August, at Paris, from passing off with its usual brilliancy, only this will possess a particularity quite French and well worth mentioning. The idea is very common among the French that it was they who took Canton, and so the programme of open-air performances for the public on the day of the *fête* will embrace among other patriotic things, *the taking of Canton by the French*, the English being left out by the authorities, for fear they may be hissed!

Are we to have more or less liberty in consequence of the retirement of Gen. ESPINASSE from the Ministry of the Interior? Is the Empire to be crowned with liberty or are we to remain under a despotism? These are the questions which now agitate the Paris Press While several of the journals, among the rest the *Patrie*, a ministerial journal, proclaimed the present a happy moment for extending the privileges of the Press and the public in the matter of political discussion, another ministerial journal, *Le Pays*, honestly declares that such a state of things is incompatible with the Empire, and that the people of France are in possession of all the liberty they can bear. It then proposes the question: "Is not the tranquility and the prosperity enjoyed under the present repressive laws preferable to the probable anarchy and suffering that would ensue from a revolution?" The *Pays* maintains that it would be folly to extend the liberties of the Press and the people, and denies that it is the intention of the Government to change its policy in this respect. The Government dare not, and will not, change its policy. The *Pays* judges this part of the question rightly: we have had no evidences whatever that any change is going to take place. We have returned to the normal position, that which existed anterior to the attack of ORSINI, and we were then far from that happy state of political independence which the *Presse* calls "the Empire crowned with liberty."

The affair *de Pêne* no longer occupies public attention, and, it is probable, will not again appear on the surface. Some journals had the hardihood to announce that Messrs. HYENNE, COURTIEL, and ROGE were to be summoned before a court-martial at Lyons, but they soon regretted their precipitation, for they were called on by deputations of officers, who made them publish a denial of the statement, with the addition, rather humiliating for the journals, that they hoped "the *honorable* officers in question would not be further annoyed." M DE PENE has not yet appeared on the street, but his recovery is assured, and he has been offered the *Courrier* of the *Presse*, a pos. he will perhaps accept. At the same time, it is reported that one of his friends, with a view of aiding him in his present difficulties, is collecting some of his best chapters into book form, for publication.

Napoleon III., et les Principautés Roumaines, is the title of a pamphlet recently published here, which, at first, from its resemblance to a certain other pamphlet published a few months ago, entitled *Napoleon III. and England*, was supposed to be from the same pen, and hence an emanation from the French Government. But the pamphlet attacked England and Austria with so much virulence, on the Principalities question, that the Government has denied that it was cognizant of the publication, and now the great question is, if it were not M DE LA GUERRONIERE that wrote the book, who was it? Some one says it was a Roumain of Bucharest, an inveterate enemy to the policy of England and Austria; but the *Presse* replies that, from the language and style, it must have been a Roumain born and educated in Paris. It was most probably written by a friend of the French Government, and in the interest of the policy of that Government. The pamphlet has had an immense success.

Is England going to admit the worship of saints? Has she the intention of canonizing her warrior heroes, and is the Protestant Church of Protestant England going to admit into her calender Saint Wellington? A few days ago a member asked the Premier if the Government were going to erect another monument to the memory of the late Duke? Lord DERBY replied in the affirmative, and stated that the monument was to be erected in the ancient consistory of St. Paul's. In Catholic countries only canonized persons are admitted to such an honor. VOLTAIRE, strange as it may appear, sleeps in the basement of a church at Paris, but it will require a longer purification than the age of a church to qualify the great infidel to ascend to the honors of the consistory over head, even though it be a Catholic Church.

We have news from St Petersburg that ALEXANDER DUMAS, the Count PULTCHIKOFF, and HUME, the American medium, who left Paris some days ago in company, have arrived safely there, and that the marriage of HUME was duly celebrated in presence of these gentlemen. So that HUME is irrevocably married, and as magicians and sorcerers never marry, we may suppose that he has abdicated his power and his glory. Oh, inconsiderate young man! You are as dead as if you had been exiled to Siberia or devoured by the crocodile of the *Patrie*.

But perhaps you have not heard of the crocodile of the *Patrie*. The other day that profoundly serious journal asserted that a crocodile had been seen in the Seine near one of the Paris bridges, and you may judge of the surprise of the landlubbers who make up the population of Paris! The crocodile of the *Patrie* is one of the lions of the moment.

From St. Petersburg we learn also that another American had been bringing himself into public notice there. It was on the occasion of the inauguration of the grand church of St. Isaac. The Czar and entire court were present on this important occasion, and of course there was great difficulty in gaining admission—only those who had tickets of invitation were allowed to pass. But a newly-arrived Yankee determined to try the virtue of money, for no doubt he had heard that everybody could be bought in Russia. The Yankee succeeded. He arrived even close to the spot reserved for their Majesties; but, unfortunately, ignorant of that elementary piece of etiquette which requires a certain attention to dress in presence of royalty the Yankee was in a gray jacket of English cut. A master of ceremonies, covered in gold, observing this strange apparition, approached the intruder and informed him that according to the custom he had no right to be there unless he was in uniform, and expressed his surprise that they should have allowed him to enter the door thus dressed. The Yankee replied, "Ah, bah! You don't say? In that case can't you lend me a coat? You know in my country they have none of that!" The rigid observer of etiquette insisted that the gray coat should decamp, but the latter had paid too dear for his place to capitulate so easy, and a quarrel ensued. The Emperor was informed of the incident, and immediately gave orders to allow the American and his gray coat to remain.

Just now I spoke of the crocodile of the *Patrie* as the "lion" of the moment, for you can judge very well the thrill of horror such an announcement would send through the hearts of the quiet inhabitants of an inland city in the forty-ninth degree of latitude north! But there is never a "lion" without a "lioness," and the "lioness" of the moment is the new piece of EMILE ANGIER, at the Vaudeville, called *Les Lionnes Pauvres*—(The Poor Lionesses.) The piece is the great success of the year, and young DUMAS is beaten on his own ground. *Les Lionnes Pauvres* was refused by the Government censors, and condemned as immoral, as insulting to a certain political alliance, &c; but M. ANGIER, who is now a member of the Academy, and has personal influence, carried his piece to the Prince NAPOLEON, who in turn carried it to the Emperor, and the privilege to play it was granted over the heads of the censorship. Whereupon Mr ANGIER wrote a preface to his play, which is not the least remarkable part of it, and which places the gentlemen of the Censorship Bureau in rather a suppressed position. One of your most charming and popular actresses, Mrs. HOEY, of Wallack's Theatre, who is now here with her husband on a European tour, is studying the piece at the Vaudeville, with a view of bringing it out in New-York on her return home a month hence. The play is a criticism on the Poor Lionesses—on that class of women who keep up immense appearances of wealth on small means, or no means at all; and who, to accomplish it, do not hesitate to ruin their husbands, and with them a criminal lover or two. It is said that the piece is as well adapted to the meridian of New-York as to that of Paris. I had hoped not; but it is a piece full of thought, of stinging wit, and shows a deep knowledge of society. The piece belongs to the new school of French comedy, in which startling positions and impossible intrigues are sacrificed to fine writing, in which quiet but perfect acting takes the place of wild ranting and gesticulation. The principal actors in the piece on the stage of the Vaudeville are M. FELIX, Madame FARGEUIL and DINAH FELIX, the latter a sister of RACHEL, but no relation to the M FELIX just mentioned.

It is officially announced that the number of persons transported for political offences during the short Ministry of General ESPINASSE was 411, of which 382 were sent to Algeria, the rest to Cayenne. The new law of "general surety" did not prove a dead letter after all—especially in the brave General's hands. In the interest of colonization the Government would have done well to have kept him in office, for this is the only manner in which France has ever been able to people its colonies.

The wind blows lately toward marriages. While the father DUMAS is at St. Petersburg as a witness to the marriage of HUME, report is marrying the young DUMAS to a rich heiress at Paris. The Count TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, eldest son of the Duke DE VALENCAY and M'lle DE MONTMORENCY, has just married a daughter of the banker SELIERE, who brings a marriage portion in cash of four hundred thousand dollars. The youngest daughter of the unfortunate Duke DE PRASLIN is about to marry a Milanais Count. The Duke left eight children—three sons and five daughters—all of whom are now married. Three or four other intermarriages between noble families are announced, but the names are not, perhaps, familiar to your readers. Several *mésalliances* have also taken place, among others that of a Count to a girl who sells tickets at one of our principal bath-houses, and of an old Duke who married a girl by force of law, or rather from the fear of personal chastisement.

We had no general Fourth of July celebration in Paris On Sunday, the 4th, the Rev. Mr. FIELD, of New-York, preached a politico-religious sermon in the American Chapel here. MALAKOFF.

Foreign Items.

On a vast canvass is sketched the last inspiration of SCHEFFER'S genius; the last and the completest revelation, in an incomplete form, of SCHEFFER'S individuality. Below is being enacted

"—— the riddle of this painful earth;"

Martyrs, heroes, the good the great, the sufferers in the cause of God and man; those who have loved, who have hoped, who have striven, who have aspired, lay crushed and prostrated by death, by tyranny, by persecution, by ingratitude, by injustice; they have drunk the cup of suffering to the dregs "It is finished," and they gave up the ghost. But not to lie long in "cold obstruction." "Can these bones live?" Like the prophet of old we witness their resuscitation; they wake, they move, a power not their own raises them on their feet; they look upwards, eyes, hands, souls are lifted; slowly, surely, irresistibly, they mount, they mount to where the Saviour awaits them, and gradually as they emerge from the vapors of blood, and fire, and smoke, to where the "light of His countenance" gleams on them, their faces change and calm, and grow serene, hopeful, satisfied, radiant; and among archangels and all the host of Heaven they learn the meaning of the words, "When death shall be swallowed up in Victory." Such is the plan of *Les Douleures de la Terre*, one of the greatest pictures ever imagined by man.

In 1770, there were shipped to Liverpool three bales of cotton from New-York; four bales from Virginia and Maryland, and three from North Carolina. In 1784, the year after the treaty which closed the Revolutionary war, and secured the recognition of American independence by Great Britain, a vessel that carried eight bales of cotton from the United States to Liverpool was seized in that port, on the ground that so large a quantity of cotton in a single cargo could not be the produce of the United States—so humble were the beginnings of this now extended culture. The invention of the cotton-gin by WHITNEY, in 1793, by cleansing the cotton at a very cheap rate, most powerfully stimulated production, and became an efficient cause of perpetuating Slavery in a republic. Mr. BURN, in his valuable statistics of the cotton trade, states that the cotton wool imported, into England in 1781 only amounted to 14,603 bales; in 1856, it had reached the enormous quantity of 1,800,000 bales, an example of extended commerce, in so comparatively short a period, without a parallel. In the same year, the consumption in France, in the North of Europe, in other foreign ports, and in the United States, amounted to 1,675,000 bales, making the total crop of the year 1855, 3,475,000 bales, the produce of slave labor.

Madame PALESIKOFF, a leader of Parisian society, left Paris, but a short time ago, on a Summer tour to Germany. While stepping from the door of the Opera House, at Berlin, to gain her carriage, she let fall one of her bracelets close to the pavement. Stooping to pick it up, she noticed at the time, laughingly, that "one of the horses belonging to a carriage standing at hand, had dropped his head so close to her face that he had touched her, and left a moist kiss upon her cheek." In a few days that unfortunate lady was taken ill with that most horrible disease, glanders, and, in a few days more, breathed her last, in spite of the attendance of the first physicans of Berlin, and every resource to be obtained by wealth or by the ceaseless vigilance of friends.

It is said that Mr. LEVER's transatlantic scheme has quite captivated several wealthy speculators in Liverpool and Manchester, and that they have offered to join in it; but Mr. LEVER is averse to receiving any assistance, and has expressed his determination to carry out his projects unaided. It is his intention to give a grand *fête* on board the *American Empire*, and an excursion trip to Arran, on the 22d inst., when he will be honored with the presence of the Duke of WELLINGTON, His Excellency the Earl of EGLINTON, and Mr. DARGAN. If nothing interferes with his arrangements, Mr. LEVER will soon after take the *American Empire* to the Thames, when, it is confidently expected, Her Majesty will visit that vessel, as a mark of her appreciation of Mr. LEVER's enterprise.

A curious story is current about FUAD PACHA. It is said that the real cause of his indisposition is grief on hearing that his only daughter has been compelled to enter the Sultan's harem. FUAD, who is more of an European than a Turk, and who had given his daughter an excellent education, had hoped for her a brighter fate than the satisfaction of the Padishah's "sensual phantasy."

Since 1850, the time occupied by steamers crossing the Atlantic between Liverpool and New-York is shortened by two days. The amount of fuel consumed by the steamships which perform the voyages so shortened is twice that which was required by the steamers which ran between New-York and Liverpool previous to 1850.

Count DE LARADEL, the proprietor of the lakes containing boracic acid, for which Tuscany is so celebrated, has just died at Florence. The immense fortune he has left behind is the result of the profits realized from the extraction of the substance, for which he invented most ingenious and economical contrivances.

Advice in Hot Weather.

Allow nothing to worry you. Refrain from reading the Debates. Keep as cool as possible. Enter into no arguments with an Irishman. Eat plenty of salad. Pay a cabman his fare sooner than dispute with him. Order in no more meat than you want for the day's consumption If you have occasion to consult a Railway Guide, sooner than do it yourself, pay some one to do it for you. Avoid going near a tallow-chandler's shop. If a blue-stocking, or a blue-bottle, torment you, sooner than enter into a controversy with her, or him, go into another room. Cold meat is better than hot. Shun public dinners. Walk on the shady side of the way. Be very careful how you trust yourself to a sun-stroke or a five-act tragedy Be prodigal, even to your enemy, with the Wenham. Keep clear of concerts, classical quartetts, *matinées, soirées, réunions, thés dansantes*, or *chantantes*, private parties. "a few friends," and all great mobs Allow no man, if you can help it, to tread upon your corns; but better to bear with the pain you have than to put yourself to any violent exertion in resenting it. Should you be button-holed by a red-haired friend, you shouldn't look at him oftener than is polite, or absolutely necessary. Walk twice the distance rather than get *inside* a red-hot oven of an omnibus; in the latter case, you will be infallibly baked alive. If any letters come with the printed superscription "*On Her Majesty's Service*," without meaning any disrespect to Her Majesty, or surlily refusing to do her service, don't open them, as they will only annoy you with the remembrance of neglected duties, or work on your tender feelings, by some pathetic allusion to unpaid taxes. Better not call on affectionate cousins. Close your lips tight against London milk and German metaphysics, as well as everything that is sour or likely to sour you. Exercise the same wise obstinacy with regard to unripe fruit. It is as well to keep out of a butcher's shop, and all pastry-cooks', unless you happen to have a partiality for flies. Give up the idea of going up to the top of St. Paul's Cathedral until the weather is considerably cooler. Avoid all theological hair-splitting matters of metaphysical mysticism, Spurgeonisms, parish squabbles, and Puseyite scandals, until the cool of the evening. Wear old boots. Don't attempt the Herculean task of putting on your gloves, supposing your hands are laboring under the usual influences of the weather. Count ten, and look at an oyster (at least) twenty times, before you venture to swallow one. Babies that are addicted to crying should be kept at a distance, as their music, especially if long continued, is rather apt to spoil the sweetness of one's disposition. If you feel you are getting peevish, open your waistcoat. Before leaning back, see that there is not a "Stick-'em-alive-oh" behind you, on which your head may adhesively recline. Finally, flirting is dangerous Too much Verdi is relaxing. Tight clothes are a nuisance. Agricultural speeches have at 92° in the shade, a tendency to madness And above all, be extremely cautious what pastry you eat, and what light literature you read, during this brain-boiling and all-your joints-hot-roasting weather.

N. B—Elbow no bull; and don't cross the path, much less the temper, of any unamiable-looking dog.—*Punch*.

Another Chapter of Crime.

A MELANCHOLY STORY—SEDUCTION, PROSTITUTION AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

The Chicago *Times* of Friday has the following: "A case of assault with intent to commit murder was investigated in the Police Court yesterday, which brought to light some circumstances connected with unseen life in Chicago, which it may be interesting to record. Some years since there lived in the City of Cincinnati a young and beautiful girl, of whose parents nothing is known to us, except that they were people in tolerable circumstances, and gave to their daughter, ANNA JANE, an education better than is ordinarily given to females in the same condition of life, except as regards moral culture. In this respect her training was obviously not what it should have been, and in the bloom of maidenhood she fell a victim to the seducer. When woman has once erred, the descent into hell is easy. The fallen girl became an inmate of a house of ill fame; yet, unlike the majority of those who dwell in these homes of infamy, she appears not to have lost all love of virtue or inclination to reform. In this vile place she was found by a man who was, two or three years ago, engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city, named JOHN BOYLAN. Smitten with her beauty, but actuated, doubtless, by no worthier impulse than lust, he proposed to remove her from the house she was in to Chicago, where, as she says, he promised to marry her. She consented, doubtless believing that her condition could not be rendered worse, and hoping it might be made better. The parties were not married, but lived together as man and wife for some length of time. Finding that BOYLAN did not intend to keep his promise, or that her resolve or reformation could be better carried out without him, she left him, and was some time afterward married to a respectable Frenchman named BORDEAUX, with whom she went to live in the West Division. No sooner were they married than BOYLAN, actuated by a spirit of revenge or malice, commenced writing letters to BORDEAUX in regard to his wife. Not only this, but he dogged her footsteps, followed her whenever she appeared in public and seized every opportunity of annoying both her and her husband. For some time they attempted to avoid him, but he persisted in his course of annoyance until BORDEAUX (instead of horsewhipping the scoundrel until he could no longer follow them) was constrained to abandon the woman he had married. It was an act of baseness on his part, inasmuch as he had married the woman (so we are informed) with a full knowledge of her previous history. Abandoned to her fate, and having, as she believed no other resource, she was again induced to become the mistress of BOYLAN. They occupied a house on Michigan-street, in the North Division, until some time last Fall, when she left him on account of his abusive conduct, and went to St. Louis. He followed her there, found her at a hotel, and persuaded her to accompany him to GAUTIER'S oyster saloon, where, in a private room, he assaulted her and took away her watch. She states that he afterwards told her she was fortunate in getting away from there, as he had invited her there for the purpose of cutting her to pieces She was induced to return to Chicago, and continued to live with BOYLAN until three or four weeks ago, when she left him a third time and went to St. Louis. The woman came back to this city the day before yesterday for the purpose of arranging some business, intending to return to St. Louis immediately thereafter. BOYLAN heard of her arrival, and proceeding to the Foster House where she stopped, ordered her baggage to be sent to the house formerly occupied by them in Michigan-street. He then went to look for her and by accident met her on Clark street bridge. He expressed great joy at seeing her again, took her to North's theatre, and from thence persuaded her to go with him to their former residence. She states that he had never before manifested so great an affection for her, which fact she could not account for.

Yesterday morning, he woke her up at an early hour and asked her if she intended to return to St. Louis. She answered that she did intend to return by the five o'clock train that afternoon. He asked her if she intended to live there She replied that she did. He said, "I don't think you will live in St. Louis, *nor in Chicago either*" He then got up and said he would go to the market to get something for breakfast, and meanwhile she could take another nap. Without more words he left the chamber and she again fell asleep. Not long afterwards she was suddenly aroused from sleep by a heavy blow on the forehead. She instinctively raised her hand for protection and caught the handle of a large bowie-knife in the hand of BOYLAN. She sprang up and seized hold of his arm, preventing him as she thinks from stabbing her. He stepped back, and glaring wildly about the room asked what was the matter. She replied that some one had struck her. He asked who she thought it could be, to which she made answer that she thought it might have been her husband, (BORDEAUX,) thus dissembling through fear that BOYLAN intended to kill her. BOYLAN stepped back towards the door, which was locked, the key being on the in side—thus precluding the possibility that any third person was in the room. The woman managed to get into the hall and refused to reënter the room at the solicitation of BOYLAN, unless he would give her possession of the bowie knife. This he at length consented to do, and the woman dressed herself with the aid of one hand while in the other she held the knife for protection, yet still striving to keep from the mind of BOYLAN the fact that she suspected him. As soon as possible she escaped from the house and caused him to be arrested.

At the examination before the Police Court yesterday, the above narrated facts were elicited. BOYLAN was committed to jail, in default of $1 500 bail, to answer upon an indictment for an assault with intent to commit murder. The marks upon the woman's forehead showed that the blow was dealt with the heavy buck-horn handle of the bowie-knife, doubtless with the intention of stunning her, when the rest could be completed without noise."

A WOMAN MURDERED AND BURIED BY HER HUSBAND.

Chicago is full of horrible stories. Besides the Boylan case, the following is told by the *Press and Tribune* of Friday:

"Within the past two days considerable excitement has been caused in the circles reached, by the rumor, that a wife had been murdered by her husband, and the victim buried hastily to avoid examination. The party implicated in the suspicion and subsequent arrest, is a man named GEORGE W. SCOTT, who has resided for some time past in a tenement in rear of premises No. 53 Edina-place. The parties were both of the most abandoned character, and their associations have been of the lowest order.

A short time since, Mrs. SCOTT, the wife of the prisoner, was confined and gave birth to a child by means, as it is now said, of an abortion produced by her own consent. The child was alive at its birth, but quickly died and was buried in the yard. From the effects of the abortion, and the course of life she had been pursuing, she was seized with a severe fit of sickness, and Dr. DODGE was summoned to attend her. He did so and continued his visits until he considered her out of danger. This was only a few days ago, and at that time the woman was doing well and bade fair to recover. Just before he left her she asked him if she might take a Seidlitz powder. He advised not to, and took his leave, after leaving her the regimen she was to pursue.

The woman died and was buried on Tuesday last. The details of her illness are given in the testimony before the Coroner's Jury. The circumstances of her death and burial were such as to create suspicion, and the more particularly as the husband laid her out, procured a coffin, and had her buried in the cemetery at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. He procured no certificate from the physician, and conducted the whole affair in the most unseemly haste. After the funeral, he at once sold all his effects, got together a sum of money, and made his preparations to start for Boston.

In the meantime the physician suspected that all was not right, and informed the officers. Officer WILLIAMS went to the Michigan Central Dépôt on Tuesday afternoon, and arrested him on the train, just as it was ready to start.

The body was disinterred, and the Coroner held an inquest, at which time a *post mortem* examination of the body was had.

A SLAVE WHIPPED TO DEATH BY AN OVERSEER.

A negro belonging to the estate of A. C. CLARK, in Shelby County, Tenn., recently met his death from the fiendish punishment of W. S. MONTGOMERY, the overseer. The offence committed by the deceased was a temporary absence from labor, and the punishment administered was a series of severe whippings, unexampled, almost, in the catalogue of cruelty. One witness stated that the first punishment consisted of *five hundred stripes*, and that the deceased was subjected to the same character of punishment every day for a period of ten days. This cruelty was indulged against the wish of Mrs. STARK, the owner of the slave, and seemed to be simply in accordance with the fiendish tastes of the overseer. When it was ascertained that the negro would die, the scoundrelly overseer made his escape, and his whereabouts is still unknown.

A JERSEY WOMAN SET FIRE TO.

The Paterson *Guardian* has this story: An old lady, residing at Upper Saddle River, was horribly burned on Thursday, the 8th inst. It appears from the report received that she resides with her son-in-law, and that she told a little girl to get her some wood with which to make a fire. The child had been forbidden to attend upon the commands of the old lady, and consequently refused. The old lady then slapped the child, when the girl cried. This brought in the father, who is reported to have assaulted the lady. A short time after this he reëntered the room and passed behind her, and she instantly found herself to be on fire. She begged him to put out the flames, which he did it is alleged, but not until the old lady was so much burned, that it is supposed that she will die from the injuries. Other facts in connection with this case will be made public in a few days.

AN IRISH FEMALE DAMAGING AN IRISH DECEIVER.

The Hartford *Courant* tells a queer story of feminine revenge: For several months past, an Irishman named JAMES MARTIN, has been paying his attentions to a female domestic at the City Hotel by the name of MARY SHERIDEN. Everything went along smoothly with the lovers until Sunday last, when the woman ascertained that her gallant was a deceiver, and had got a wife and several children abroad. This aroused her passion, and she was determined to be avenged for the wrongs she had sustained, both to her feelings and character. She hailed MARTIN, as he was passing by the City Hotel yesterday forenoon, and beckoned him from a chamber window to come up. He did so, and was met by MARY at the head of the stairs and invited into one of the rooms occupied by the porters. He had not been long there, when MARY approached him and prevailed upon him to loosen his neckhandkerchief, which she thought fitted too close about the neck for such a warm day. The neck-tie was loosened, when MARY quickly drew a razor across the throat of MARTIN, inflicting a wound some three or four inches long. The wound was not deep enough to take life, and MARTIN soon decamped in search of a surgeon. He applied to Dr. ELLSWORTH to dress the wound, which was done. Officers SANDERSON and GOODRICH arrested MARY and conveyed her to jail. She admitted giving MARTIN the wound.

A VIRGINIA LADY MURDERED BY A NEGRESS.

MRS. MUSGROVE, says the Lynchburg *Virginian*, wife of Mr. Christopher Musgrove, residing near Shallow Ford, on Stanton River, and about twenty miles south of Liberty, was most inhumanly murdered on Saturday last, the 17th. The circumstances attending the murder are as follows: It seems a negro woman, the servant of Mrs. M., was engaged in washing at the spring, a short distance from the house. Mrs. M. went to the spring, as was supposed, for the purpose of giving the servant some orders or instructions in regard to her work. In a short time the daughter of Mrs. M. heard voices as though engaged in quarreling, but not thinking of any serious result, did not repair to the spot for some time. Her mother not returning, her suspicions were aroused and she went in search of her. On reaching the spring she found the body of her parent in the branch a short distance off, with her head crushed in a most shocking manner, but no other marks of violence on her person. The negro woman had disappeared, but after search being made for her, was found at a neighboring house, a mile or two distant, where she had gone, as she said, for the purpose of having a tooth extracted. At the time of her arrest she appeared greatly confused, had blood on her clothing, and on being questioned gave very unsatisfactory accounts of her meeting with her mistress. On the morning succeeding her arrest she was taken to Liberty and confined in jail. She stoutly protests her innocence of the crime imputed to her, but her statements are not believed.

A BOGUS WIFE AND A SWINDLE THEREWITH.

A new piece of rascality is recorded in the Rochester *Union*: "A man who lives in Brighton, was taken into custody yesterday, for performing a piece of roguery which ought, if the facts are stated to us correctly, to be the means of sending him to State Prison for a pretty long term. He recently bought a tavern stand, and having contracted a bill of $150 or more, for liquors, at a wholesale establishment in the city, offered that his wife should give a mortgage upon a piece of the real estate which she owns, to secure the debt. The creditor agreed, and the mortgage was made out in form On Wednesday, the debtor came into the city, bringing with him a young woman, whom he introduced as his wife, and the latter executed the mortgage as such So far, all seemed right, but somehow it leaked out subsequently that the woman who signed the paper was not the wife who owned the property, but a poor servant girl, who had been induced by the man to personate his wife for the time being. The girl was also arrested yesterday, and is in jail. We are told that she seems to be an ignorant creature, and was probably not aware of the crime she was committing."

MURDER OF A WIFE BY AN IRISHMAN.

An outrageous case of brutality is mentioned in a letter from Lyons, Iowa, in the Chicago *Press and Tribune*: Mrs. O'BRIAN was murdered by her husband, THOMAS O'BRIAN, in Elk River township, twelve miles from this place, on the 14th inst. The murderer is now on his way to the county jail at De Witt. O'BRIAN, who is a large and malicious looking Irishman of 30 to 35 years of age, has been a resident of this county about a year, having come hither from Illinois; he is a hard-working man when sober, but of course "the devil" when drunk; he confessed before the magistrate to-day the murder; he, with another Irishman, took a bottle of liquor to his house, and Mrs. O'BRIAN objected to their drinking it and carousing in the house; he, for this slight provocation, struck her several times with a small pine stick. She went outside, and while sitting on the grass he went out and beat and kicked her in the breast. A neighbor seeing O'BRIAN leaving with a carpet sack, and suspicioning something wrong, (knowing the unfriendly manner in which they had lived together,) induced him to return with him, when they found the dead body about ten rods from the house, beaten and bruised in a brutal manner. The *post mortem* examination showed seven bruises on the arms and head, and upon the throat as if from choking. She was hale and hearty in the morning—in the evening a corpse, leaving four small children. The neighbors gathered and guarded the murderer in his house last evening—some threatening to hang him, but they desisted on better thought. WARD was brought to the officers here at midnight last night, and he was put into legal hands this morning.

ANOTHER WIFE MURDER—JEALOUSY.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune*, (a paper which appears to be particularly enterprising in the search for horrible stories of the West,) has a letter from Ottawa, Ill., giving the following account of another wife-murder:

"A man by the name of WESLEY A. FISHER, a boatman on the canal, and a sober, industrious man, married a young and handsome girl residing in this place, by the name of CLARISSA RANDALL, about four months ago. He had known the girl from her childhood, and if, as rumor has it, there were any irregularities in her conduct, none knew it better than he did. However, they had been married but a short time before he became haunted with the demon jealousy and as she would not go on his boat, he left her at her mother's while he made his trips up and down the canal. Friday night his boat came in, and he put up at a hotel in town, and was around all day yesterday, settled up all his small debts, and procured a double-barreled pistol, which he carefully loaded, occasionally throwing out dark hints to those about him, which at the time were thought nothing of. This morning he went over to Mrs. RANDALL's as they were rising, probably with a view to discover if there were any extra lodgers in the house. He stayed but a few minutes, and as he went away he said 'Good-bye,' and shut the door. He, however, soon returned, and walked into the house without saying a word, and drew a pistol on his wife, when she screamed and ran. He attempted to follow her, but was prevented by the mother and sister, when a terrible scuffle ensued, during which time he more than once drew the pistol on the old lady. While this was going on, the sister had succeeded in getting CLARISSA out of the house, and both were making for the street, when FISHER succeeded in tearing away from the old woman, and pursued his victim. Just as he overtook her she stumbled and fell on her face, when he seized her by the arms, and, turning her over, placed the pistol to her breast and fired both barrels into her bosom. With an exclamation, 'Oh! God, you have shot me; Lord have mercy!' she died. The wretch then ran to the canal, which was but a few yards distant, threw the pistol in, and jumped in himself, probably intending to destroy himself but his heart failed him and he swam to the shore, and was taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff GROW, who was soon on the ground. He remarked to the officer, as he was being taken to jail, that he supposed his time had come. The wretched man will have his examination to-morrow, when all the facts concerning this fearful tragedy will be brought out."

THE GENESEO MURDERER, ISAAC L. WOOD.

ISAAC L. WOOD, who was hung at Geneseo on the 19th inst., left a statement, which appears in the Livingston *Republican* of Thursday. It is lengthy. He denies, in the most positive manner, that he had any agency in producing the death of his brother, or of his sister-in-law, or that he forged any note, or altered any account, as has been believed. The note alleged to have been forged is for the sum of $2,620. He says this was for money received for his farm in New-Jersey, which he sold in parcels, and from time to time loaned the payments to his brother.

Prenticeiana.

From the Louisville Journal.

We are rather surprised to see a Virginia paper, edited by one of the aristocracy, attempting to disparage Cain, the eldest son of Adam and Eve. If Cain, instead of belonging to the first family in the world, had belonged to one of "the first families in Virginia," his memory would, no doubt, have been treated with more respect.

The entrance door of the new Capitol at Washington, simply the *door*, constructed under the direction of the Buchanan Administration, cost $23,000. We suppose that the Democracy of the country will swallow unhesitatingly most of the Administration's expenditures, but we guess that even they won't much like to *bolt that door!*

In Chicago, on Independence Day, a German held in his mouth a fire-cracker and touched it off. His tongue and cheeks were lacerated and two of his teeth blown out. That Dutchman can never be a real fire-eater, though evidently ambitious to seem one.

An Indiana editor says very kindly of us, that, although we may sometimes miss our mark at the first shot, "we never fail to hit at the second." We think he might add that our shots are given in pretty quick succession. We have a double-barreled pen.

In a late Mississippi row, one of the rowdies "shot at a man and hit a horse." If a rowdy were to make a bad shot at our neighbor of the New-Albany *Ledger*, he might possibly hit a horse, but, if he made a good one, he'd hit an ass.

It is rumored that one of the Sag-Nicht editors in this State intends going to California. He would have found it difficult to go there by sea before the passage across the Isthmus was opened. He never could *pass around a horn*.

The Health Committee of New-York, instructed to examine into the subject of swill-milk, have reported in favor of it—ayes 16, noes 11, absentees 12. The 16, if not a portion of the 12 deserve to be kicked out of the world by "stump-tailed cows."

An Arkansas editor complains that his town, for some time past, has been "filled with fishermen and loafers," and wonders "what they are after." After loaves and fishes, no doubt.

President Buchanan and Ex-President Fillmore are suffering much from weak eyes—the visual weakness of the former being in his mental eyes, and that of the latter in his organic ones.

It is said that the health of Cairo is bad. We shall never believe in the water cure again.

Miscellaneous.

A young man named Sanford Van Heusen, a resident of Tribes Hill, Montgomery County, N. Y., recently proposed a race with another young man in Fultonville. The offer was accepted, when they both started. They had not ran far when Van Heusen fell, the blood gushing from his mouth and nostrils. He had burst a blood-vessel and died shortly afterward: he was formerly a resident of Johnstown, and was 18 years of age.

Personal.

The *Literary Cabinet* says of the Prince of Wales: "To all present appearances, our future monarch's choice of a wife is positively limited to exactly seven ladies of royal blood—unless, indeed, he selects a consort much older than himself. This will doubtless appear startling to some of our readers, but it is nevertheless true. The following list (compiled from authentic sources by a correspondent who has taken much pains in investigating this subject) comprises the only ladies of royal blood who, as Protestants, are eligible for the Prince of Wales: 1. Princess Alexandrina (daughter of Prince Albert) of Prussia, born Feb. 1, 1842; 2. Princess Anne of Hesse Darmstadt, niece of the Grand Duke of Hesse, and of the Empress of Russia, born May 25, 1843; 3. Princess Augusta of Holstein-Glucksburg, born Feb. 27, 1844; 4 Duchess Wilhelmina of Wurtemburg, born July 11, 1844; 5. Princess Alexandra (daughter of Prince Christian) of Denmark, born Dec. 1, 1844; 6. Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg born June 28 1845; 7. Princess Catherine of Oldenburg, sister of the Grand Duchess Nicholas of Russia, born Sept. 21, 1846. Without venturing upon prophecy, we are disposed to think that No 5 will be considered the most eligible lady—Prince Christian being heir presumptive to the crown of Denmark. The Prince of Wales was born on the 9th of November, 1841; when he attains the age of 21 the Princess Alexandra of Denmark will be nearly 18. This list really seems to exhaust all possibilities, should his Royal Highness marry early.

The following Americans in Paris registered their names at the office of the American and European Express Company from June 24 to July 8: *New-York*—W. Q. Morton, G. W. Morton, G. W. Bruen, E. Thebaud and wife, H. W. Gilbert, James Witherspoon, John Hoey and wife, O. Pergeline, G. B. Windle, A. Van Bergen, A. Gardner, C W Richards, H. R. Angus and wife, W. Shaw, George Dickey, W. Walker and wife, G. Guental, A. Mathews, C. Raush, George B English, H. W. Cansdell, M. D., R. Dillon, Thomas Keech, Andrew Garr, A. B. Marks and wife, P. C. Woodruff, J. H. Wood, S. Prentice, C. M. Sheehan, E. D. Nelson, E. M. Young, H. Fountain, A. Miller, Jr. *Maryland*—T. F. Henderson, W. H. Rinehart, W. B. Sands. *Pennsylvania*—J. E. Caldwell, Dr. W. H. Bruner, Charles Yard, F. W. Melizet, Dr. M. J. Asch, S. Norris, W. T. Young, George Kennedy. *Massachusetts*—T. L. Robinson, James B. Kelley, S. G. Lane. *Louisiana*—L. W. Knight.

Among the German Sovereigns, says the London *Review*, none is more distinguished for personal liberality than the reigning King of Bavaria. He is a Catholic by profession, but he married a daughter of the Princess Marianne, of Prussia. Both the princess' daughter and her son-in-law, then Prince of Bavaria, ministered affectionately to her in her last hours. The King of Bavaria was thus a nephew of the brave and noble Prince Waldemar, who so distinguished himself as a volunteer under the eye of Lord Hardinge in the Punjaub. This King—we need not say how unlike in character to his father, of Lola Montez notoriety—is not disposed to yield any countenance to the spirit of religious bigotry; and, not unmindful of the faith in which his justly-beloved consort was educated, shows such kindness to the Protestant churches that some of the papists intimate that he is a Protestant at heart.

The Rev. Dr. Sadleir, one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, and Senior Dean for this year, has committed suicide while on a visit at his brother's, Castleknock. The unfortunate gentleman left the dinner table about 6 o'clock, and, being missed as the evening wore on, search was made, and he was found at 10 o'clock suspended by a leather strap from a tree, which overhung a sunken fence. When cut down life was completely extinct. The deceased was elder son of the late Provost Sadleir, the immediate predecessor of the present Provost, the Rev. Dr. MacDonnell; he was about 50 years of age.

A letter from Ex-President Pierce has been received by a gentleman in Baltimore. The General left Funchal in a sailing vessel on the 12th June, and anchored in the Tagus on the 20th. During the voyage Mrs. Pierce suffered severely from sea-sickness, but recuperated rapidly after being installed in comfortable quarters. During his sojourn at Madeira, (which was eminently gratifying,) Mr. Pierce, though feeble, was enabled to ride out and enjoy the invigorating influences of the balmy air almost every day. He was to leave Lisbon for Cadiz about the 2d of July, thence in ten days for Marseilles, thence for Vevay in Switzerland to enjoy the last of Summer and early Autumn upon the shores of Lake Leman.

The Talmid Yelodim Institute, of Cincinnati, an Israelitish institution, has received the sum of $500 from Mr. Abraham Mack, whose children (Emma and Isaac) were killed on the New-York Central Railroad on the 12th of May last. The interest of the sum is to be applied yearly to the education of two poor or orphan children; and the Institute is to commemorate the death of Mr. Mack's children by such religious ceremonies as the Superintendent and Board of Officers of the Institute shall direct and approve.

A correspondent writes: "Whether the enterprising London bibliopole who lately brought out Alsopp's *Commentaries on Coleridge, apropos* of the grenades, has made a hit, I know not, but another publisher at Paris is now preparing a volume of fragments, squibs, and articles, from the pen of Henry de Pené, the victim of soldatesque arrogance, while he is slowly recovering from his double wound."

They have a funny military company in the town of Mansfield, Ohio, popularly known as the "Falstaff Brigade." It consists entirely of preposterously fat men. The Captain, Mr. Erminger, weighs 248 pounds; the First Lieutenant is a bigger man than the Captain, weighing 290; while the Surgeon, Dr. Mitchell, takes them all down, his number of pounds avoirdupois being 335.

Among the passengers by the *Fulton*, from this port for Southampton and Havre, on Saturday, were Prof. S. F. B. Morse and family, Mr. Sidney E Morse, of the *Observer*; the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler United States Minister to Naples; Mr. J. L. O'Sullivan, United States Consul at Singapore, and Mr Marchwort, Secretary of the Austrian Legation.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt gave a small party at her residence at Roehampton, England, no long since, on which occasion the Swedish singers now in London, had the honor of serenading their fair countrywoman with a selection of their national melodies.

Horace Vernet has just finished a magnificent representation of the capture of the Malakoff. The moment chosen for representation is that when General McMahon was advised to abandon once more the position, and when he sternly refused to do so. A letter from Paris says: "The painting is a highly successful and terribly real expression of the dreadful scene."

The Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, the newly-appointed Canal Commissioner, was sworn into office at Albany on Saturday, by the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State. Mr. Ruggles will proceed west on Monday, to take charge of his division of the Canal.

M. Alexander Vattemare draws a salary of $200 from the State of Connecticut, for facilitating international exchanges. He has just sent to the State a collection of several hundred publications on educational subjects.

Count de Montalembert, who, after visiting M. de Falloux, at Angers, has gone to his own seat in Burgundy, is engaged in writing a new work on England and Protestantism, to appear towards the beginning of Winter.

Mr. John Orrell Lever, of Manchester, and of the Liverpool and West of Ireland Steam Packet Company, has been invited to become a Parliamentary candidate for the representation of Galway.

An English paper says: Alfred Tennyson gets his butt of sherry regularly, and drinks it with his friends—not taking it out in cash, as certain laureats were wont to do.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of New-York, has been spending some time in Michigan, and was called out the other evening at Lansing to open the campaign for the Democracy.

Miss Laura Honey, a young English actress, is under engagement to appear at the Howard Athenæum, in Boston, in the Fall. She will leave London on the 14th of August.

Mr. W. Hutchinson, a graduate of Yale College in 1854, is to be ordained at New-Haven, as a Missionary, to be attached to the North American Station.

Chevalier J. G. Hulseman, the Austrian Minister, is spending the Summer at Nahant.

Mr. Bushnell, who married Catherine Hayes, died at Biarritz on the 3d inst.

Governor Chase, of Ohio, is on a visit at Boston, and is to attend Commencement at Dartmouth.

A Clergyman on Crinoline.

Clergymen are commonly supposed to be grave upon principle, yet, as we read, they manage to do their part to keep the world in a pleasant mood. The following graceful piece of pleasantry, found in the Boston *Recorder*, is from the pen of the Rev. Parsons Cooke, now sojourning at Saratoga:

"As soon as I got the matters of the Hotel arranged, I made my way for the Congress Spring, between 8 and 9 o'clock, on a beautiful evening. And I found the narrow "Broad-Way" of this place so obstructed, partly from the multitude of people and more from the fact that women "dwell in tents" while they walk—that walking became a matter of difficulty and labor. Indeed I have somewhat questioned whether the greatness of the multitude here is not in part an optical illusion. From some cause, there is a looming up or a mirage which is vastly increasing the apparent bulk of the human race, to say nothing of the quality or numbers. But justice requires me to say, that this ground swell of fashion is no more formidable here, where one might expect the worst of it, than anywhere else. It is not confined to city or country, to high life or low life. It is an appendage of human nature, though standing out considerably from it. It is, as the Germans would say, a world-fact, a development of the species—always excepting the male portion of it, that have not yet given in their adhesion to it. But enough of this. It is no difficult matter to "shoot folly as it flies," when it presents such a breadth of surface to the marksman.

New-York Hospital.—Weekly report to July 23, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on July 16	173	66	239
Admitted to July 23	26	22	48
Discharged, cured or relieved	39	5	44
Died	2	4	6
Remaining at date	158	79	237

Males, 209; females, 28.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met Friday evening the President, C. H. Haswell, Esq., in the Chair.

A petition was presented for the rebuilding and extension of Pier No. 51, North River. Another, asking that Astor-place, from Third to Fourth avenues, might be paved with Belgian pavement.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Central Park Commissioners the receive the manure from the various dumping boards on the East River.

Also, a resolution directing that gas mains be laid in Stanton-street, from Goerck-street to East River.

Resolutions directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to lay mains in Ninety-first-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for iron water closets to be placed along the docks, and in favor of establishing a public pound at No. 45 East Fortieth-street were laid over.

A resolution directing the Joint Committee on Accounts to examine the books in the Assessor's office and report, was presented by Councilman Brady.

Councilman Genet moved as an amendment that the Committee on Joint Accounts be discharged. He thought the Committee had been of little use, and that the expenditure of $11,000 had been unjustifiable. Nearly all the reported defalcations had appeared previously in the communications to the Common Council from the Comptroller.

Councilman Brady opposed the discharge of the Committee.

Councilman Cross defended the Committee from the aspersions of Councilman Genet.

Councilman Genet replied, and after some further discussion the resolution was adopted.

The bill of C. W. Gardener for repairs to Engine-house No. 49, was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

The report of the Committee on Public Health in favor of filling in sunken lots between Forty-first and Forty second streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was laid over.

A variety of other documents were laid over.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Street Commissioner to report why the iron fence for Tompkins square has not been advertised for, and to advertise for proposals, was concurred in.

The Board concurred in the acceptance of an invitation to be present with his Honor the Mayor at the launch of the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, from the Navy Yard, on the 27th inst

The following resolution from the Board of Aldermen was called up:

"That the City Inspector be and hereby is authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and to contract with the highest bidder, pursuant to the terms of the charter, for cleansing the streets and avenues of the City for a term of five years, in compliance with the specification accompanying this resolution, and that he transmit said award of said contract to the Common Council for confirmation."

After brief discussion, the Board concurred by a vote of 13 to 4.

Some other papers were forwarded a stage, and the Board adjourned until Thursday next.

Important Movement of the American Bible Union.—On Friday, the Board was convened at the call of the President, upon the written requisition of six members. The subject for consideration was brought forward in an able report from the Committee on Versions. The Rev. H. B. Hackett, D. D., a member of the Final Committee, in the prosecution of his work as a reviser, had become deeply impressed with the importance of spending six months in Greece, in order to mature his acquaintance with the Greek language, in which the New Testament was originally written, *as a living tongue*. His views upon this subject were seconded and recommended by a number of distinguished scholars, whose names were embraced in the report, among which were those of Drs. Conant, Sophocles, Caswell, etc. It is believed that such a measure will introduce into the Final Committee an element of success hitherto not possessed by any reviser or translator of the sacred oracles since the earliest centuries of the Christian era. The Septuagint, which has a reputation for exactness second only to that of the inspired Hebrew, and the Latin version by Jerome, almost equally celebrated, were made by persons acquainted with the originals *as living languages*. No version in English was ever made with such an advantage. The modern Greek differs in some respects from the ancient, but not in its essential features. Its grammatical forms have undergone certain variations, but these do not affect its important terms and phrases. Indeed, of late years, it has been steadily returning to the old standards, even in its grammatical peculiarities. A scholar, who is familiar with Greek in its printed forms, and who has for many years been accustomed daily to quote it, will, by hearing the constant application of its terms to objects of sight and usages still existing, acquire a vivid perception of their meaning and of the distinctions in their use, which he can never obtain from books. This will be ever present to his mind in the business of revising, and will greatly aid him in transfusing the real meaning of the original into the translation. Dr. Hackett, in endeavoring to compass so desirable an object, submits to heavy sacrifices. He relinquishes the duties and emoluments of his professorship for an entire year, to which the Board of Trustees of the Newton Theological Seminary have consented, in view of the importance of the object to be attained, although, at the same time, they expressed the highest sense of the value of his services as a professor, and begged him, if consistent with the attainment of the object desired, to postpone his voyage for a year. The necessity of pressing forward the revision of the New Testament, will not permit such postponement. Dr. Hackett will spend the year in the employ of the Bible Union, and his visit to Greece will be at its expense, and the entire results of the year's labors and acquisitions will accrue to the benefit of the Union. While he is absent, his whole time and attention will be devoted to the enterprise, and he will spare no pains in prosecuting the work, and accumulating the requisite preparations for its completion. It is his expectation to return considerably before the close of the year, far better prepared to mature for the Press, in conjunction with the other members of the Final Committee, the results of their labors; so that, in the end, the whole work will be expedited, as well as greatly improved, in consequence of his visit to Greece. These considerations were fully discussed in the Board of Managers. The meeting was much larger than usual, and all the members appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings. It was understood by all that this proposition, on the part of Dr. Hackett, was a new pledge of his thorough devotion to the work, and the preëminent estimation in which it was held by him, and that a cordial and approving response, on the part of the Board, would add largely to the reputation of the Bible Union, as proving to the world that they neglect no available means of securing the highest degree of merit in the revision of the English Bible. The Board unanimously agreed to the proposition, and, in compliance with Dr. Hackett's wishes, fixed the 1st of August for the time of his departure, and authorized the Committee on Versions and the Treasurer to make all arrangements requisite in the case.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Cangemi in Court.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Saturday, July 24.

Before Judge Sutherland.

This morning Michael Cangemi was brought into Court, and Mr. Blankman, his counsel, applied to have the certificate of Judge Wright to the fact that during the trial a juror was withdrawn. He was heard at some length, and the Judge stated that he would decide the matter as soon as he had conferred with the other Judges.

The British Government Embezzlement Case.—It was expected that Judge Ingraham would give his decision on Saturday morning on the motion to discharge James Sutton Elliott from arrest, but he was called out of town, and no further proceedings were had.

The Burdell Estate.—In the matter of the application of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company Trustees, &c., *vs.* William Burdell, administrator of Harvey Burdell, deceased, Judge Ingraham decided to refer to R. C. Beamish to compute amount due and examine and report.

In the matter of the application of the Sixth Universalist Society, order granted allowing them to mortgage.

Magaret A. Prall vs. Catharine Post et al.—Referred to James Green, Esq., to examine, &c.

Mary L. Beers vs. George T. Beers.—Referred to H. H. Bullock.

In the matter of the application of the sixth Universalist Society.—Order granted, allowing petitioner to mortgage, &c.

Daniel Jenkinson vs. Luke Towns et al.—Referred to Michael Ulshoeffer.

John Ward et al. vs. Hugh Dougherty.—Referred to Edgar Ketchum, Esq.

In the matter of the application of Conrad Rice for the custody of his child Josephine C. Rice.—Mrs. Fowler, a witness for the petitioners, deposed that Rice and his wife boarded with her; on cross-examination, she stated that on one occasion she heard Rice quarreling with his wife; heard him call her improper names; she, witness, rushed into the room and raised a chair to strike Rice; that Rice took hold of the chair, and in the skirmish he had his eye badly blackened; she, Mrs Fowler, then went down to Mr. Cooley, the uncle of Mrs. Rice, and informed him that unless he came and took Mrs. Rice, away she should not live long; Mr. Cooley came and took Mrs. Rice and her child away; Mrs. Fowler also stated that Mrs. Rice is a very kind and amiable woman in her disposition; a virtuous wife and loving mother; and that she often informed her that Rice treated her so badly that she could not live with him.

Other witnesses for the petitioner were examined; their testimony went to establish the respectability of Mr. Cooley's house.

It is understood that Mr. Rice is anxious to settle the matter by allowing his wife to have the custody of the child, he being permitted to see it at intervals. The counsel for Mrs. Rice do not oppose any objection to this, but insist that before any compromise is made, all imputations of impropriety either against Mrs. Rice or Mr. and Mrs. Cooley, shall be withdrawn, as they allege that the testimony which they can offer will be a full vindication of the conduct of each. Adjourned to Monday, when the case will be summed up.

In the matter of the opening of the Second-avenue.—This case was set down for a hearing to-day, but on application of Mr Lawrence the case was postponed for one week, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Busteed at Cooperstown, where he is attending the motion for injunction before Judge Nelson made by the New-Haven Railroad Company against the City to restrain them from the use of steam below Forty-second-street.

MARINE COURT—Friday, July 23.

Before Judge Maynard.

In the matter of *Darien vs. Ettenger*, for the amount paid to the defendant for combs that were afterwards said to be stolen, his Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $80.

Manly vs. Noe.—This was an action for assault and battery; the evidence was conflicting and the Court gave judgment for defendant with $10 allowance.

Ford vs. Merrill.—This was an action for causing plaintiff to be arrested for selling umbrellas in the street, without the usual license of a peddler. Plaintiff, when arrested, was fined $3 by the Mayor.

Judgment for defendant with $10 allowance.

Seixas vs. Ball.—Action for services as attorney and agent. Judgment for plaintiff $70.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. McKillop & Wood, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the Times. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

INDIANA.

Martinsville, Morgan County.—The wheat has generally been harvested, and will make, say about half to two-thirds crop. Corn, and all other crops, greatly damaged by rain. There cannot be much more, if half a crop, of this Morgan County staple, and, if overtaken by early frost, will not make a fourth of a crop of good corn.

Monticello, White County.—Corn is late and short, owing to wet Spring. Wheat an average crop. Oats an entire failure. Potatoes sound.

Sullivan, Sullivan County.—Our wheat crop is about an average. Prospects of corn gloomy; not more than half the usual amount planted, and that is in bad condition.

Delphi, Carroll County.—Wheat is good—better than common. Oats poor—almost a failure. Corn at present poor. But a favorable fall may much improve it.

Charleston, Clarke County.—We believe there is an average crop of wheat in this county. We think we shall have an average crop of oats, despite the croakings of our rich farmers. Corn promises a most abundant yield—in high lands a little rain is wanted. Hay is very heavy, perhaps never more so.

Winchester, Randolph County.—Wheat is harvested and a little over an average crop; quality, about average. Prospects for corn bad, unless the Fall should be very favorable; there cannot be more than half an average Grass over an average. Flax, not more than half a crop, compared with last year. Oats injured by rust, and very light.

Shelbyville, Shelby County.—Wheat is a fair average crop. Other small grain, we think, will compare favorably with former crops. The present prospects for corn are that there will not be more than half an average, and probably not that.

Lexington, Scott County.—Wheat has been much injured by rain; on flat and level ground it was drowned; it was much affected with "rust," &c. The grain is generally considered shrunk. There was more than the average sown last Fall, but the average yield per acre is not over half a crop. Owing to the wet weather farmers did not get so much corn planted as usual, by at least one-third. The weather has been favorable lately, and corn is doing well, and has now the prospect of making over the average yield. Oats nearly a failure. Grass fine. Potatoes doing well.

Terre Haute, Vigo County.—The crops in this county look well. Wheat a good average crop, and quality very good. Corn—not more than one-half in quantity, but looks well; the bottom lands of the Wabash were badly injured by the rains, and not cultivated this year. Upon the whole, we shall not get an average crop of early and late grains.

Bedford, Lawrence County.—Owing to the unusually wet weather from early Spring until late in June, farmers did not get in their crops until very late, and in some instances, failed altogether. But few of the extensive and productive bottoms of the White River, in this county, have been planted, and in many instances, the second planting was drowned out by repeated rises. There will be a half crop of corn, provided early frosts do not damage it. Wheat about half a crop; considerably damaged with rust. Oats a failure—heavy straw, but no seed.

Kokomo, Howard County.—Our prospects are poor this year for crops. Wheat and oats will not be one half a crop, and corn will be worse, let the season be ever so favorable. From present indications, would say that the corn crop will not average over one-third the usual yield. Hay never was better.

Fort Wayne, Allen County.—Wheat on an average is at least one-third below an average crop. Some fields which were sown early were good, but late wheat is generally very indifferent. Corn is very backward, and not more than half a crop is anticipated. Barley but little raised here, and not more than half a crop of oats.

MICHIGAN.

Mount Clemens, Macomb County.—Wheat in this county is injured somewhat by "weevil,"—moderate crop. Corn will be probably good. Oats promising. Ditto potatoes. Hay good. Corn is backward, and the crop will depend upon the lateness of the frosts. Crops will undoubtedly average more than a moderate yield.

Jackson, Jackson County.—Wheat has been considerably affected by the "rust" and "weevil." We shall have about two thirds of the usual crop. Oats and corn look very well, and will probably yield an average crop. Grass was never better.

OHIO.

Mansfield, Richland County.—The wheat crop is unusually large; rye and barley good; corn and potatoes fair.

Wooster, Wayne County—The wheat crop is good. Some of the late fields have suffered from "weevil." Crops probably equal to last year. Corn was planted late, owing to constant rain, but is growing rapidly and unless nipped by early frost, will be a good crop. Oats are heavy. All others promise large yields.

Zanesville, Muskingum County.—The prospects are very flattering in this County for an abundant yield. Wheat is our great staple, and to its yield all classes look with much solicitude. We are prepared to say the wheat crop will equal, if not surpass, any yield for the past seven years. We hear some complaint in regard to quality. Mediterranean wheat, of which a great deal is raised of late years, in this district, is considered full and perfect. Rye good. Barley much better than for several years past. Corn lately looks fine. Put our crops at full 10 per cent. above average.

Georgetown, Brown County.—The wheat will be about an average yield; it would have been better, but was damaged by "rust." Rye and barley good; amount raised small. Oats inferior; not an average crop. Corn, since the recent rains, looks more promising, and with a late Fall we shall have a fair crop. Not so much ground planted as usual. The prospects are that we will have an average crop of tobacco.

Sidney, Shelby County.—The wheat is harvested, and is very good. It is better than we have had for several years. Oats are badly struck with "rust," and very short; there will not be over half a crop. Not half so much corn planted as usual, and what is planted will not produce over half a crop. Potatoes will be scarce. Flax is also very poor.

Marysville, Union County.—Our wheat (just harvested) has been the most abundant one ever raised here. We think it one-third more than any former year. Corn is backward, but we think we will have some good corn this year; yet, unless the frosts are late, we will not have more than about a one-third crop. Oats a failure, owing to "rust."

Van Wert, Van Wert County.—No better crop of wheat was ever raised in this county.

Bellefontaine, Logan County.—The wheat crop is much larger than usual. Most of it cut, and in good condition. On account of Spring rains, the corn crop will be almost a failure. It has heretofore been the staple of this county, and its loss will fall heavy on the farmers. Oats will be a failure, owing to "rust."

VIRGINIA.

Glenville, Gilmer County.—The wheat harvest here is not more than a half crop. Oats the same. Corn looks very promising for a large crop.

Beverly, Randolph County.—Wheat crop much injured by the "rust"—not more than half crop. Oats, also, taken the "rust." We presume there will not be more than one-fourth crop. Grass is good, and corn looks well.

St. George, Tucker County.—Same as Randolph County.

Hillsville, Carroll County.—The wheat in this and adjoining counties is about half a crop.

MARYLAND.

Rockville, Montgomery County.—Our wheat is not half a crop in quantity, and very inferior in quality. Oats quite as bad. Potatoes the same. Grass fine, but destroyed by the floods on the water courses. Corn is promising.

MISSISSIPPI.

Fayette, Jefferson County.—The staples are cotton and corn. The prospects are now good for corn, but rather unfavorable for cotton.

ALABAMA.

Lebanon, De Kalb County.—The products are chiefly corn, wheat, oats, and some cotton. The prospects for an abundant corn crop are good. Wheat is bad. Oats entirely failed. Cotton not very good.

GEORGIA.

Carrollton, Carroll County.—The chief products are corn, wheat, oats, and cotton. The wheat harvest is over, and the crop a medium one. Oats nearly failed with the "blast" or "rust." The prospects now are very promising for corn, and of cotton, if the season holds on a few weeks longer, and the Fall is favorable, we shall have an abundant crop.

Marion, Twiggs County.—The products are chiefly cotton, corn, and potatoes. The prospects now are very good for a large crop of each.

Woodville, Wilkinson County.—The products are chiefly cotton, corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, and some sugar-cane. The prospects now are far better than they have been for several years. Cotton is young, but it is thought that it will be a superabundant yield. Corn never more promising. Wheat better than for several years—selling at 75 cents per bushel.

Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County.—The products are chiefly corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, &c. The prospects now are that the corn and cotton crops will be very good. The wheat crop is about an average one. Oats were seriously damaged by "mildew," which is generally, but improperly, called "rust;" do not exceed one-third of a good crop.

Griffin, Spaulding County.—Corn, cotton, wheat, oats and rye are the chief products of this county. The prospects now are favorable.

Van Wert, Paulding County.—Cotton and corn are the staple products; some wheat, but not good. The prospects now are fine for corn and cotton. Suppose increase on cotton one half—on corn one-third.

KENTUCKY.

Flemingsburg, Fleming Co.—We believe that none of the crops of this county will be equal in quality or quantity to those of last year—that is, none of the grains. The corn will be our best crop, and we think over an average. The cereals will be greatly under an average—perhaps not more than half a crop. The rain has been ruinous to a few of our farmers' interests, while the great mass have not been injured by it to any great extent.

TEXAS.

McKinney, Collin County.—The products are chiefly wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, &c. The prospects now are very good. Wheat is already harvested; it will average from 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Corn very fair. Oats—some good crops, but many worthless from rust or smut—a new disease.

Paris, Lamar County.—The products are chiefly cotton, wheat and corn. The prospects now are good. Wheat harvested—fair yield. Cotton and corn good.

WISCONSIN.

Janesville, Rock County.—The grain crops look well in this region, and are, indeed, promising. There is a certainty of a good crop of wheat and barley, which are the staples here. Corn looks a little slim, but there will be a good average crop.

THE CROPS.

NEW-YORK.

Advices from nearly all parts of the State speak very favorably of the corn crop. It never looked better, and never promised as well. Rye is also thriving, and will give a fair yield. Wheat in some districts has suffered serious damage from weevil, as oats have from rust. They turn out abundantly.

A letter from Genesee County reports that the wheat crop "generally is a fair one, and on all land well prepared, with seed in early, the crop will approximate to the yield of olden times; and the quality is not inferior to that of our palmiest days. Our corn and barley were never better. Potatoes promising. Grass fair."

From Orleans County, we learn the wheat crop, what little there was sown, is turning out well. It is almost entirely free from the insect, there being but a few fields in which any trace of weevil has been found. The Mediterranean wheat appears to do the best. In Wyoming County, harvesting has been commenced. The wheat has been injured by weevil and by rust. Yet the crop turns out better than was anticipated.

IOWA.

The Des Moines *Citizen*, July 14, says, "that a good deal of wheat in this portion of the State was struck with rust last week, and that quite serious damage will be done to the crops thereby. A few cool days having intervened since the appearance of the rust, may stop the progress of the destroyer. Of other crops the reports are favorable from all quarters; never more so. Corn has made up for lost time, and is as forward now as it was this time last year."

MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul *Times*, July 15, says: "Our exchanges from all parts of the State speak in the most glowing terms of the harvest prospects. Corn looks well, and there is a rustling and golden hue in the broad fields of rye and wheat. Never before, in Minnesota, was the prospect more flattering for good crops, and an abundance of all kinds of grain. A much larger quantity of grain has been planted this year than during any former season."

WISCONSIN.

The Wisconsin *Democrat*, July 19, states that: "In regard to the crops in this State our advices are of a somewhat more encouraging nature than at the date of our last. The condition of Winter and Spring Wheat was very critical then, but the cool weather of the past week has dissipated many of the fears then entertained, and on going into their harvest fields, the farmers find that their Winter wheat will be a fair crop after all. In the southern tier of counties the worst injury has been done, the crop being in a more forward state when the rust struck it. But north of those counties, our correspondent tells us that the crop is as good as usual. Spring wheat, with a continuation of the present weather, will soon be placed beyond danger. Corn and other crops are doing well."

The Milwaukee *Daily Wisconsin*, July 17, speaks of the weather and the crops as forming the all-absorbing topic in that locality: "Speculations are rife about the extent of the damage done to the growing crops by rust and blight, and no two persons can be found whose opinions strictly coincide as to the amount of damage that has been done already, or will probably be done to the coming crops by these destroyers. Wheat buyers say that there are a good many fields of Winter wheat injured by the rust, but that they are far from being destroyed; that the late cool dry spell has diminished the estimated loss one-half; that the growth of Winter wheat bears so small a proportion to the quantity of Spring wheat, that were the whole of it destroyed and the Spring wheat untouched, that it would not make five per cent. difference to the yield of the State. On the other hand, farmers wear long faces and talk a great deal about half crops and total loss, but our opinion lies, as it has done, for some days, between the two. We believe that Winter wheat has been damaged to the extent of about 20 per cent., but that should the weather be favorable the net yield of the State will exceed that of last year by at least 500,000 bushels, and that all the other crops, with the exception, perhaps, of barley, will be much more abundant than last year, as it is universally admitted that there is much more land under cultivation now than there was then."

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago *Press*, July 21, says: "The accounts from the country have been generally of a very discouraging nature. The wheat crop is badly damaged with rust and blight. In some places entire fields have been destroyed, so that they will not be worth cutting; while in other places the crop will be from half to two-thirds the average. The northern counties have suffered most, though we have some good news from Rock County, Wisconsin. In the central part of the State the accounts are also gloomy, while from the southern counties they are more encouraging. The early qualities of wheat seem to have suffered more than the late. The Canada Club is nearly all damaged, more or less; the Rio Grande not quite so severely; while the Black Seed has generally escaped injury. The oat crop seems, however, to have been damaged more than the wheat, and the disaster seems to be quite universal over the West. Barley is somewhat damaged, and a very small crop is expected."

NEW-ENGLAND.

The crop is generally favorable. Corn is progressing finely, and hay is yielding a fair return. The potatoe crop, also, promises well.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In Chester County, nearly all the wheat has been housed, in good order, and will give a full average yield. Oats are being gathered in.

KENTUCKY.

The wheat crop is a poor one. So far as regards corn, the weather has been most propitious. The *Journal* says: "We have been favored with several showers, which have proved of great benefit to all descriptions of vegetation. Oats are a general failure. We have heard a few complaints in regard to the tobacco plant, but they are by no means general."

Crops in Canada.

In the new townships back of Kingston and Cobourg, near the free grants, there is no wheat-fly at all. The settlers there are rejoicing over the fine prospect of a bountiful crop.

Crops in Fayal.

Advices to June 18, report the appearance of the potatoe disease, threatening great damage to the crop. "Corn and wheat are scarce and high, and we have been compelled to import great quantities of corn from Norfolk, Va. The Vineyards of Pico have failed this year, and we shall have little or no wine. Weather bleak and cold the entire season.

Crops in Europe.

From the Mark Lane Express, July 5.

The past week, with a continuance of dry weather, brought a considerably lower temperature, occasionally amounting to positive cold. This is likely to be beneficial to the crop of wheat, as giving more time for its maturing on light dry soils; but the deep, well-tilled loams scarcely required it. A great deal of this grain has changed color, and in almost all places it gave a fair promise, both as to earliness and abundance, but the rain of Sunday night has laid a good deal. Some of the early barley also looked well, but in high and exposed lands it was dying off. The oats also want more rain, while beans and peas in many places are in jeopardy. Spring corn, as a whole, has a somewhat doubtful aspect, and peas are looking positively bad. A great deal of hay, perhaps fully half the crop, has been got up in the finest order, and proves a full average yield. The root crops want rain. Potatoes are mostly well reported, but some districts already show the disease; and the fine appearance of the haulm is not to be depended on, as it has been forced. On the Continent, Spring corn has suffered much, and wheat partially, the crop nowhere looking so heavy as in this country.

The London Silk Market.

From Messrs. Durant & Co.'s Circular.

London, July 7, 1858.

With the conclusion of the public sales on the 24th ult. the demand began to revive, and soon increased to good steady daily purchases, the further development of the European crop inducing fears that the early estimates had been too sanguine, and bringing a fair amount of orders; many of our own consumers, too, had reduced their stocks to an almost inconveniently low point. In China Silk, especially, transactions have been large, the probable cost of the new European Silk leaving the prices of China Silk still moderate. In Chinese thrown Silk little has been done. Bengal Silk at last shows symptoms of participating in the demand, but such symptoms have so often ended in disappointment that it is yet early to entertain any strong hope on this point, especially as hitherto the inquiry has been almost exclusively for the finest sizes, with a view to substitution for the high-costing silk of Europe. In Brutia and Persian Silk, nothing.

New Wheat at Chicago.

The Chicago *Democrat*, of July 19, says: "There were a couple of fine samples of the new crop of wheat exhibited on 'Change yesterday—one of red Winter and one of white do., both raised in Cole County. Mr. Dow, of the firm of Dow, Hurd & Co., had also a sample of wheat, harvested near Bloomington, McClean County. The appearance presented by these samples does not in the least confirm the unfavorable accounts with which our ears are daily filled, concerning the in-coming 'short crop.'"

Fire in Philadelphia.—This morning, at a few minutes past 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building No. 15 Howard-street, running south from Market, above Fifteenth, in the Ninth Ward. The flames originated in the garret, and were caused by a small boy communicating fire to a bed while playing with lucifer matches. This house is one of a row of two and a half story brick dwellings They were constructed under one roof, without battlement walls, and the flames spread both north and south. The firemen were upon the ground early, but owing to the scarcity of water in the vicinity, all the buildings were more or less injured. The total loss by this conflagration will probably amount to between $3,000 and $5,000, about two thirds of which is covered by insurance.—*Bulletin*, 23d.

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Saturday, July 24—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been: 18 bbls. Ashes, 5,267 bbls. Flour, 1,608 bags Wheat, 666 bags Feed, 141 packages Provisions, and 343 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,259 bbls, including 763 bbls. Pots, and 496 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 150 hhds No. 1 Quercitron, at $32 ₱ ton, indicating an advance.

COAL—The market is quiet and prices are unchanged. In Philadelphia, according to the *North American*, "vessels are rather more plenty, but orders come in slowly, and the market is very inactive, the sales being pretty much confined to the wants of the home trade, within the range of quotations"

COFFEE—Rio is not so brisk, yet is quite firm. 250 bags were purchased at 10¾c @11½c. ₱ ℔. St. Domingo has been in demand, chiefly for export, and sales have been made of 2,400 bags at 9¾c., and 150 bags, in lots, at 9¾c. ₱ ℔. The sales of other kinds have been limited and prices have not varied.

COTTON—Is in very slack demand at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13½

EARTHENWARE—The demand has improved, coming, chiefly, from the South, and holders have met it promptly at former prices.

FISH—Dry Cod are in light supply and fair request at from $3 37½c @$4 per cwt. Mackerel find ready buyers at buoyant prices. Herring are very quiet, and prices are nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is still quite sparingly supplied with State and Western Flour and holders are asking prices above the views of the leading buyers, who are, consequently, purchasing lightly. The local and Eastern dealers take only such lots as they cannot do without, anticipating increased receipts next week, and a decline in prices. The demand from shippers is, in part, for sour Flour, of which, in the generally great reduction of stocks, there is not much available. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,500 bbls. within our revised range.

Sour, ₱ bbl	$3 75@$4 05
Superfine State	4 10@ 4 20
Extra State	4 25@ 4 40
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 4 20
Superfine Ohio	4 15@ 4 20
Fancy Ohio	4 20@ 4 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 7 00

Canadian continues scarce and quiet; sales 180 bbls., in lots, at from $4 30@$5 30 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair request, at strengthening rates. Sales 1,750 bbls., at $4 65 @$4 90 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 95@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3@$3 60 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately sought after, at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, because of its scarcity, is inactive. Sales to-day, 6,700 bushels, in lots, and including mixed Indiana, in store, at $1 07; and unsound Milwaukee Club at 85c. ₱ bushel. Corn continues scarce and quiet; sales 7,500 bushels, in lots, including unsound mixed Western at private bargains, poor round yellow at 93c., and white Southern at 95c. ₱ bushel. Sales were also reported of 4,000 bushels Rye at 79c.; with 4,400 bushels Barley at 61c ₱ bushel. Oats are depressed and declining. Western, 45½c.@46½c.; State, 45c.@46c; Jersey and Pennsylvania. 41c @44c.; Southern 32c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 900 bales, in lots, at 45c @50c. ₱ 100 ℔s. In Baltimore, during the week, sales were made of only a limited amount of Hay, including baled Timothy at $12@$14, and common at $7@$8 ₱ ton. Straw continued dull. Rye Straw, $10@$12; Oat and Wheat do. $8@9 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Are inactive at previous quotations. Stock of all kinds, on hand, this morning, 106,337, against 146,285 same time in 1857, and 88,518 same time in 1856.

HEMP—Is quiet and nominal, here. In St. Louis, during the three days ending July 21, sales were made of 797 bales undressed American at $55@$83 ₱ ton.

HOPS—Sales 47 bales last year's crop, at 5c @6½c. ₱ ℔. The latest Liverpool *Times*, by the *America*, furnishes the following report: "The London market is inactive for all kinds of hogs. The show is reasonably large for all kinds, at about stationary prices. Nothing can be more promising than the reports from the various hop growing districts. The strong vines are throwing out healthy shoots, and the weak vine is everywhere improving. Rain would improve the gardens, but even without it the prospect is capital The duty is called £220,000, some even going as far as £250 000, but nothing is done in the betting way."

IRON—Sales 80 tons Scotch Pig at $23@$23 50 ₱ ton, usual credit. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were reported of 400 tons forge Iron at $19 ₱ ton, 6 months, and 3,000 tons Rails on private terms.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 15 ₱ M.

LIME—Rockland, 55c. for Common and 80c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is more active, and holders are quite firm. Sales 80 bbls. New-Orleans at 42½c.@43c., and 500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30c. @32c ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A limited inquiry prevails for Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine at old prices. 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been purchased at 44c. @45c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale is salable and firm, mainly at 50c. ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is inactive at former quotations. Olive is in demand at steady rates. Linseed is moderately inquired for, chiefly at 73c., cash, ₱ gallon, Lard Oil is selling, in lots, at 80c.@90c., cash, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in, sales having been reported of only 450 bbls., in lots, at $17 12½ for Mess; $19 50 for Clear; $16 50 for thin Mess; $14 for Prime, and $14 for Rumps, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are active and buoyant, with less offering, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for hams, and 6c.@6½c. for shoulders, ₱ ℔. 280 packages changed hands within the range. Bacon is in request at from 9c.@11c. ₱ ℔. Lard is moderately inquired for at uniform prices. Sales 325 bbls., in lots, at 11¾c @11¾c. for good to prime; and 11c @11½c. for ordinary to fair, ₱ ℔. Beef is scarce and quiet. Sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 11c. @17c. for Ohio; 12c @19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is selling more freely at 4c.@8c. ₱ ℔.

Stocks in Liverpool, July 1.

	1858.	1857.
Beef, tcs	7,048	3 612
Pork, bbls	63	2,682
Bacon, tons	1,625	Not made up.

RICE—Sales have been made of 150 tcs., in lots, within a range of from $3@$3 62½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is in fair demand, at our revised quotations: Liverpool Ground, 65c.@66c.; do. fine, $1 10@$1 32½ ₱ sack; Turk's Island, &c., 21c @22c. ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—A sale of 5,000 bags Calcutta Linseed has been made here at $2 04 ₱ bushel. Clover and Timothy are in fair request at buoyant prices. In Philadelphia, during the week, very little Clover Seed was offered. 300 bushels were sold, at $4 75@$5, chiefly at $5 ₱ bushel. Also, 500 bushels Timothy, to leave the market, on private terms.

SOAP—Sales, 200 boxes Castile, at 11c. ₱ ℔.

SPICES—Sales, 100 cases Nutmegs, at 57½c.; 50 bags Pepper, at 9c., and a small lot of Pimento, at 6c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—This day's transactions have not exceeded 670 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 ℔s. prime at 9½c. ₱ ℔.

TIN—Is held with more firmness, but is quiet.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c., chiefly at 24c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were very moderate to-day. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3 16d.@7-32d. ₱ ℔.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 1½d.; Grain. 7d.@7½d.; 700 bbls. Resin, at 2s.; Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d @22s. 6d. For London, 700 bbls Flour, at 2s. 6d; 100 bags Cloverseed, at 30s.; Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. For Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 4½d.; 3,000 bushels Wheat, at 7½d.; 25 hhds. Shoulders, at 25s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: ships *Great Republic*, for San Francisco, (3,000 tons) Coal, $12; *Edward Stanly*, for do. Coal, on private terms, *Northern Chief*, same voyage and cargo, $11 50; ship *Buena Vista*, from Baltimore to San Francisco, Coal. $12; a bark, 400 tons, from Malaga to New-York, $1,500; a brig, 288 tons, same voyage on private terms; a schooner from Machias to Jamaica, Lumber, $7, and back to New-York, Wood, $5; a brig from an Eastern port to Demerara and back to New-York *via* Turk's Island, at a round sum; one, 196 tons, to Guayama, P. R., and back, Sugar, 43c., and Molasses on deck, $3; a bark from Norfolk to Falmouth, Jamaica hhd. Staves, $14; a schooner, 290 tons, hence to Havana, $2,700; a brig, 300 tons, to a Windward West India Island and back, $2,400; a ship from New-Orleans, Tobacco, to London, and one hence to New-Orleans, on terms not made public.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

WM. G. CUTTING'S NEW-YORK FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

New-York, Saturday, July 24, 1858.

Flour, &c.—In consequence of a break in the Erie Canal, very little Flour has arrived during the week, and the stock on hand has become very much reduced. The light arrivals, in connection with the continued favorable news from Europe, have given the market an upward tendency, and a daily advance of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. has been realized since Monday last, closing firm and buoyant. There is very little Flour left in the market, and large orders for immediate delivery cannot be filled at any figure. Southern Flour is in good demand, and firmly held. Canada Flour is very scarce and in demand. Rye Flour has been in better request, and towards the close of the week more active. Corn Meal is scarce and in request, closing firm.

Grain—The Wheat market has been quiet from necessity; there has not been enough offered to make it otherwise. Prices have advanced almost daily for the entire week. There have been no arrivals since Monday, in consequence of a break in the Canal. The bulk of the sales made during the week have been from store. Very little prime Spring Wheat has arrived for the last two weeks, and only a few cargoes that could be called good. Small parcels of Winter Wheat have been offered, yet all kinds have been exceedingly scarce; this, together with the continued favorable news from Europe by the *North Star*, has strengthened the market, and given prices an upward tendency. Rye is in improved demand both for export and home consumption, and the market closes firm. Corn has steadily advanced, consequent upon its extreme scarcity. Oats have been in good demand. Yesterday 1,000 bushels new crop Jersey sold at 41c.

Freights are quiet at 2s. for Flour to Liverpool; 7d. for Grain in bulk, and 7½d. in ship's bags.

The Minot's Ledge Light-House.

A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* gives the following account of the progress of the construction of the Light-house on Minot's Ledge, near Cohasset:

"The edifice is of Quincy granite, and they build it first on shore, setting up and fitting its various courses, and then are to carry it off in vessels and fix it upon the rock. It is circular in form, and while each stone of the course is dovetailed or keyed into the other, each course is to be secured to the one below it by immense iron rods, each running through several courses. There are upwards of twenty courses completed, making about fifty feet of the structure; yet the first and second, or foundation, are hardly completely laid on the rock. This is a jagged peak of irregular form, which has to be leveled off for each stone, while the lower course or foundation must be uneven and irregular in thickness, so that the upper surface may be even for the following course; and as the ledge is in the open bay, and under water at high tide, it is a difficult place to work. Very little wind causes the waves to break furiously over it, and stops the work, even at low tide when it is bare. You can judge of its position, when you remember that in the gale which carried away the previous structure, which was of iron, the waves washed away a part which was thirty feet above the surface of the water; and, again, when I was there, the stone-lighter had been lying at the wharf three weeks with a cargo of half a dozen blocks of granite on board, waiting for a suitable time to go off and lay them. They can only work three hours when tide and time suit, and for this they sometimes wait several weeks.

They have been at work now about three years. The season of 1857 was a good one, and in the whole year they worked on the ledge 180 hours. In July of that year they worked 56 hours; while in the whole of the year 1856 they could work there but 96 hours in all. In the three months ending the 1st of June they made but 10 hours.

When the foundation is laid they can go on more rapidly, as they can work after the tide rises, if the sea is smooth. It is a great piece of work, and a very expensive one. Everything which skill and care and money can do, is applied to make a substantial and suitable structure—one that can resist all the force of the ocean, which on Minot's Ledge exerts its wildest fury, and is of almost incredible power.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken Water Works.—For some months past the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company have been engaged, under their contract, in laying the necessary pipe for the distribution of the Passaic water into the City of Hoboken. Arrangements have been made with the Jersey City Water Works Company to tap their pipe near the foot of Bergen Hill, and thus take the Passaic water. From this point 1,200 feet of 16-inch pipe will be laid, along the Causeway to Meadow-street and the Newark road; thence 12-inch pipe will be laid through Newark road to Hudson-street; sections of 6-inch pipe will tap this main at the introduction of each street, so as to give a free supply of water. 33,000 feet of all sizes of pipe have been laid at the present time. The whole work is to be completed by the 15th of August, and if not completed by the 1st September, a penalty of $25 will be exacted from the Land and Improvement Company, as the contractors, and such further damages as may as may be assessed.

The work is under the superintendence of A. W. Craven, Esq., Engineer of the Croton Water Works, assisted by William Doremus, as superintendent of the works. It is estimated that the water will have an elevation of 190 feet, and a pressure on the pipe of 300 pounds to the square inch. The pipes are cast in Trenton, and subjected to thorough inspection before being approved.

The estimated cost of the works is about $34,000 $60,000 were appropriated by the Legislature for the work, but the entire cost has been estimated at less than $40,000. The annual expenses after the work is completed is estimated at $2,000; these are for the salaries of the Register and his clerk.

Some three and a half years since the Hoboken Land and Improvement Association laid 9,350 feet of 6-inch pipe with a view to the introduction of water at that time. The project failed at that time. The present Commissioners offered to take the pipe which they had laid for their own use. The Company then offered to sell the pipe laid at the price of new pipe at a reduction of 7 per cent Finally a compromise was effected, by which the Commissioners got a gross discount of $1,000, and the difference of the average weight between the old and new pipe at the rate of $45 per ton. The whole work will undoubtedly be completed by the 1st September, when it is proposed to celebrate the introduction of water by a grand ovation. Five hydrants are intended to be placed at each corner of the streets to be for the sole use of the Fire Department. The Water Commissioners are Edmund C Charles, President; John Ireland, Edgar Broadhead, W. W. Shippen, Charles Spielman, and James Wilson, Mayor *ex-officio*.

Rescued from Drowning.—A boy, while bathing off Long Dock, on Thursday afternoon, got beyond his depth, and would have drowned had it not been for the exertions of a companion, who jumped in and rescued him.

Robbed.—A man, while asleep on Railroad-avenue on Thursday night, had his pockets rifled of about $3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PREMIUM WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
JOHN B. VROOM, NO. 72 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.
BE CAUTIOUS AND
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SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.

References of the highest class in the land can be given, to prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes ever invented.

Gentlemen of taste, who have been abroad, with enlarged opportunities for procuring fine articles of this description, state to the proprietor that the above-named soap far surpasses anything that they ever saw, either in this or any foreign country

It is handsomely got up, convenient and economical.

For sale by all the leading druggists, fancy goods houses and perfumers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Show-cards for dealers, at the manufactory.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

Geo. R. Jackson's Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

Geo. R. Jackson's Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at Thos. Hunt, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

JERSEY LITTLE FALLS FREESTONE.—This Company are now prepared to furnish their celebrated and beautiful FREESTONE, to any extent, and on short notice. This Stone is too well and favorably known to require any extra puffing as to its quality and beauty. A very large number of the finest public buildings and private dwellings in this country have been built from this stone, among which a few may be mentioned: In the City of New-York—Trinity Church, Trinity Chapel, Trinity Monument, Church on Madison square, the Tabernacle Church, corner of 34th-st and 6th-av.; Taylor's Saloon, and Bank of New-York. In Philadelphia—Bank of North America, Publishing-house of Presbyterian Board, and Athenæum. In Boston—New England Life Insurance Company's Buildings, Athenæum, Savings Bank, and Mechanics' Institute; George Brown's house, Dutch Reformed Church, and Custom-House, in the city of Newark, with many other buildings in all the above named and other towns and cities.

The Company have now on hand, ready for immediate delivery, 25,000 tons Rubble Ashlar and Building Stone. For terms, and list of prices, apply at the office of the Company, No. 2 Hanover Buildings, New-York.

W. C. GODDARD, President.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, packers and pie makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE *New-York Times*, from the commencement, September, 1851, to day of sale. The file has been well kept, and is folded and arranged for binding. Address REPORTER, Box No. 1,422, Philadelphia, Penn.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware. Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.

We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.

A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—AMBITION—PHANTOM BRIDE—FAMILY JARS.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway.—FRENCH COMPANY—RONZANI BALLET TROUPE—LE NEUSE DE SAINT FLEUR

Ocean Steamers.

The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool.......... July 28
The *North Star* leaves N. Y. for Southampton.... July 31

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail...........................5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.........7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.......5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat........................4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Canadian screw-steamer *Indian* arrived at Quebec, from Liverpool, on Saturday afternoon. Her news is to the 14th inst. The most interesting item is the return of the *Agamemnon* to Cork, and the renewal of the attempt to lay the telegraphic cable. The squadron was expected to sail for the mid-ocean station on the 17th. Advices from Arabia give details of a horrible massacre of Christian residents of Djidda, the sea-port of Mecca. On the 19th of June the Mahometan population suddenly rose, and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of foreigners. The French and English Consuls perished in the massacres. Others were saved through the interference of the British man-of-war *Cyclops*, which carried off numbers in its small boats, not, however, without having to fire on their pursuers. In reply to an inquiry in the House of Commons, Government stated that three vessels-of-war had already been dispatched to the scene of slaughter. The Queen has officially announced her acceptance of the invitation to be present at the Cherbourg *fêtes*.

Affairs in St. Domingo are just now attracting the earnest attention of the Administration. SANTANA, who has recently been restored to power there after the defeat of BAEZ, is a white man, and it is understood, is anxious to send a white man as Minister to Washington, provided the United States will recognize his Government and otherwise extend influence and encouragement for his support. This our Government is inclined to do, and thus initiate a policy which will eventuate in the establishment of the whites as the permanent rulers of the Island.

We have received files of the Deseret *News* to the 16th June. The *News* was still published at Fillmore City. It gives the President's Proclamation to the Mormons, and the various Army orders, but without comment. The usual belligerent tone has given place to a pacific one; the Saints are exhorted to obedience, and great stress is laid upon the merit of their sacrifices. The Mormons seem to have settled down quietly at Fillmore, where they were planting trees and preparing for a permanent residence. A curious narrative is giving in the *News*, purporting to be a description of a sign in the heavens. On the 26th of May, at 1 A. M., a meteor in the shape of a sword, with the point towards the East, hung over Salt Lake City. The Saints were impressed by the phenomenon.

The scientific expedition under Col. SAYLES, which started for New-Mexico and Arizona some months ago, has been heard from, having reached El Paso early in June. It was to proceed immediately to the silver districts of Arizona.

The corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple at Cincinnati was laid on Thursday, with imposing ceremonies. An oration was delivered by the Hon. BELLAMY STORER, and the Masons paraded in large numbers.

Twenty-five gentlemen have passed a successful examination before the Naval Board, lately in session in this City, for admission into the Navy as Third Assistant Engineers. Of these, 8 are from Pennsylvania; 4 from Virginia; 4 from Maryland; 2 from the District of Columbia; 1 from North Carolina; 2 from New-York City; 1 from Brooklyn; 1 from New-Jersey, and 2 from Connecticut. Two only from all New-England, and 8 from Pennsylvania.

The funeral of the three young ladies, Mrs. ISABELLA FERGUSON, Mrs. ANN ELIZA JACOBS and Miss EMMA DEMILT, who were drowned at David's Island on Wednesday last, while on a Sabbath School Pic-nic Excursion connected with the Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney-street, took place yesterday from that church. Some thousands of spectators were present, and the scene, which was of the most impressive and painful nature, will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The bodies were interred in Union Cemetery, Bushwick.

Two youths, ambitious of pugilistic distinction, repaired yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, to the foot of Seventieth-street, North River, for the purpose of having a fight. A crowd of worthies accompanied them to witness the sport, and to see who would bear off the prize—an $8 suit of clothes. Several rounds had been had—eyes were getting nicely bunged up—and blood was moistening the ground, when suddenly some policemen, of the Twentieth Ward, who had been on a sharp chase after the party, rushed upon and captured the principals and ringleaders, and took possession of the stake. The fighters, who gave their names as ISAAC COLDEN and THEODORE MYERS, were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and locked up in default of $1,000 each. The ringleaders were committed as witnesses.

DAVID BRAYDON, a robust, but hard-visaged German, was arrested on Saturday while in the act of cooking a dog-steak for dinner. He was highly incensed at the interference of the police, claiming a right to eat what he chose, and pronouncing any meddling with his taste "highly impertinent." Justice QUACKENBUSH ordered him to be locked up and fed on prison fare till after the dog days were over.

PETER COOPER, Esq., on Saturday preferred a complaint of libel against STEPHEN H. BRANCH, basing the charge upon an article in the last issue of the *Alligator*. This is the fifth libel suit commenced against BRANCH.

There were 607 deaths in this City last week,—54 more than occurred during the week preceding. Of these 139 were caused by Cholera Infantum. The majority of the victims (480) were children. There were 19 deaths from violent causes.

Judge LOTT, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, Saturday, set aside a verdict and granted a new trial in the case of JOHN S. STUART, who obtained a verdict in the City Court against the Cypress Hill Plank-road Company for damages sustained by a horse driven over the road by plaintiff on a Sunday, on the ground that the plaintiff was an unlawful traveler.

The Police of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, interrupted a prize-fight at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, in the rear of Greenwood Cemetery. The principals were JAMES GIDDINGS and PETER DOWNEY. Eight of the party were arrested on the spot, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of others.

The Health Officer of Brooklyn reports one death from "swill-milk diet."

The General Markets, on Saturday, were inactive for Cotton and Breadstuffs. The supplies of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Rye, continued light. St. Domingo Coffee was in better request, while a less active inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugars, as well as for Rice. Molasses was improving in demand and value. The movements in Provisions were moderate, and prices were well sustained. Spirits Turpentine was freely purchased at steady rates. Freights were quiet; 728 vessels of all classes in port.

REFRESHING WEATHER.—We are now in the enjoyment of all the comforts of the season, so far as the weather is concerned. What more could reasonably be looked for in July than a bright sun, unclouded skies and a temperature cool as may consist with perfect comfort? For more than a week this delightful weather has uninterruptedly prevailed. The storms which afflicted other localities passed us by. Nothing could be more conservative of the general health. We are happy to say that the metropolis is entirely free from every form of pestilence, and as little subject to ordinary diseases as it can ever expect to be in midsummer.

Such of our citizens as have escaped to the mountains and seashore have our sympathy. Little do they know the comfort they left behind. We trust they are well provided with Winter clothing, and pray for their return unscathed by frost. They will excuse us for not envying their enjoyment of surf-bathing and White Mountains air in the present state of the thermometer.

Perfect Good-Will of England.

The last European mail was an interesting one, politically, for this country. The incidents in the British Parliament are significant of the best possible feeling toward the United States. A late telegraphic dispatch from Quebec is confirmatory of this sentiment. The present Ministry, who are proving themselves able and practical men, are earnestly bent upon drawing the bonds of peace and commerce between the two people closer and closer. They have made the search question, which some of the men of our own Senate attempted to use as a firebrand, the occasion of renewed and increased manifestations, in a way both official and unmistakable, of perfect accord. They go further, and almost *invite us to the acquisition of Cuba*, that both countries may turn to enlightened account an island now governed by Spain at only one remove from Chinese bigotry and commercial exclusiveness. They point the way to open the trade of the island to the manufactures and produce of the world, as it ought, and must sooner or later be opened. Our own Government should not suffer the occasion to pass without improvement. We presume it will not.

The last mail announces from Madrid that the Spanish administration, whether under the rule of one faction or another, will *demand* of Lord MALMESBURY an explanation of his hint on this subject in the House of Lords! It also speaks of a threatened invasion of Mexico by the chivalry of Spain! It would be fortunate for the views of the United States upon Cuba if either item of news should prove anything more than idle gasconade. We should like to see the reply of Lord MALMESBURY to the insolent demand of a Government which has not only constantly violated its pledges to the suppression of the Slave-trade, but made this trade, in its most odious form, and its infamous profits, the chief means of supporting the dissolute Court of Madrid. We should like, above all things, to see ten thousand Spaniards cruising through the Gulf, to the walls of Vera Cruz, for the invasion and repossession of Mexico, a sick republic as she is supposed to be. It would be no more nor less than the signal for the instant transfer of the island of Cuba. It is not necessary here to suggest why it would be so, or to point out the ways and means of consummating the act. It is sufficient to know that Mexico, under such circumstances, would find the strong arm of intervention much nearer home than any transatlantic power.

But there is another pleasant phase in the late mail from England. The Foreign Secretary announces in the Lords that all the British cruisers, whose recent presence threatened to disturb the equanimity of the United States, have been withdrawn. The Colonial Secretary in the Commons announces a bill to organize the colony of New-Caledonia, to embrace the recently-discovered gold-fields on Frazer's River, and upon the introduction of this timely measure, declares the purpose of the British Government to invite American and all other peaceable emigration to the country. That no third party may defeat this free and generous invitation to the American miner and trader the old (and in some respects, perhaps, exclusive) license of the Hudson's Bay Company is made to expire by its own limitation in 1859. So that there is no mistaking the purpose of the Government in London on this subject.

The speech of Sir BULWER LYTTON, which we published on Saturday, goes further on our behalf. The Panama Railway, the work of American enterprise, and the now princely estate of American ownership and direction, is to be employed in the transportation of the mails and merchandise and in the transit of English passengers between London and the new gold colony. Mr. CUNARD, Sr., the eminent steamship contractor, has already submitted his proposals for a steam line on both sides, to make the whole distance in 35 days, and the Colonial Secretary announces this proposition in a way to lead to the conviction that Mr. CUNARD's offer has been most favorably entertained. The mail patronage of the Government, at least, will not be withheld. It were needless to add that the news is not only welcome on this side for its direct advantages to our Panama Company, but as foreshadowing the probability that England will soon find it her interest to employ the same route for her principal mails to and treasure shipments from Australia. The chief difficulty heretofore has been the preëxisting contracts of the Government with the original overland and steamship lines by the eastern passage.

These are certainly very gratifying incidents in the political and trade relations of the two people. It is to be hoped that they will greatly strengthen the reciprocal sentiments of their country—not so much to remove all possible danger of future collision, as to render the commercial destiny of the two powers one and indivisible to the vindication of the freedom of trade in both the Indies.

A Revolt in Islam.

One of those periodical explosions of Mahometan bigotry, which we are obliged to record ever and again, has just occurred at Djidda, on the west shore of the Red Sea. The population, rising upon some inspiration, as yet not defined, fell upon the Christian population of the town, and slaughtered a score of them, including the British and French Consuls, before the intervention of the British frigate, the *Cyclops*, rescued the survivors. With the utmost promptitude, the British Government has ordered three ships-of-war to the insurrectionary port, and beyond thus protecting British interests by a display of force, no doubt the most ample indemnity will be exacted from the Pacha of Egypt, who is the sovereign of the town.

Djidda is the seaport of Mecca, the holy centre of Mahometanism, and through its streets moves the annual mass of devotees on their way to the sacred shrine. Its gains from this source are immense; and more immediate, perhaps, in the eyes of the mob than the returns of exported coffee and spices; and as an act of faith like this spontaneous holocaust of the Christians would redound to the reputation of the town for sanctity and orthodoxy, we are probably to attribute this calamity to a combined spirit of thrift and bigotry. It is not difficult to foresee that a few more acts of this description will call for a second and grander intervention of the European States in behalf of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, one result of which will doubtless be the transfer of the seat of Turkish Government to some central point of Eastern Asia, where its influence may be exerted for the restoration of order and the repression of these extravagant outbreaks. Syria, Kurdistan and Arabia cannot be governed directly or indirectly from Constantinople.

The Dominican Republic.

The special telegraphic dispatch from our Washington correspondent which we publish this morning gives some highly interesting information respecting the Dominican Republic, which embraces the eastern portion—more than half—of the Island of Saint Domingo, the western part of which constitutes the negro empire of Hayti. It is stated in the dispatch referred to, that our Government has under consideration the establishment of new and important commercial and diplomatic relations with that Republic. Quite recently the civil war which had been waged between SANTANA and BAEZ came to an end. Both claimed the Presidency, and BAEZ, by virtue of a successful usurpation, was in possession. The contest, however, resulted, fortunately, in favor of SANTANA, who appears to be a man of education and liberal views. BAEZ was compelled to quit the Island. Our readers may recollect the magniloquent address with which he took his departure. It was published in the TIMES a few days ago.

SANTANA is known to be favorably disposed to the United States, and desirous that our countrymen should breathe life and enterprise into the indolent population over which he rules. It is supposed that he is willing to accord extraordinary privileges to Americans, as an inducement to the opening of intercourse with his country.

The Dominican Republic contains 17,500 square miles. It is, perhaps, the most fertile portion of tropical America, surpassing in natural capacity Cuba itself. In mineral wealth there is reason to believe that it is behind no other region yet discovered.

But with all its advantages its production is small. The people who inhabit it being able to subsist in comfort and plenty, according to their understanding of those terms, on the spontaneous fruits of the earth, are indolent in the extreme. But it may well be supposed that no more inviting spot can be found in the world than this neglected Island. Except upon low grounds, which in all latitudes are unwholesome, it is highly salubrious—the thermometer in the elevated parts seldom marking above 78° Fahrenheit.

By a recognition of the Government of the Dominican Republic on the part of the United States, and the ratification of a treaty affording security and privileges to Americans who may go there for business purposes or for residence, there can be little doubt that in a few years a most important commerce could be built up. St. Domingo is practically as near us as Cuba, and in the opinion of many equally worthy of attention.

Collegiate Necessities.

Harvard College is embarrassed by the very richness of its resources. Among the donations which add to its revenues, extend its piles of buildings, and elevate it to the standard of the best-endowed of universities, it is reported that it suffers hunger. It is clothed, and fed, and arrayed in sumptuous apparel, but with all its growing outward grandeur, its intellect is stunted. In other words, its library is sadly deficient in useful material. The annual reports from the incumbent of the Professorial chairs, made to the Board last week, breathe a grievous lament. It appears that no funds have been provided for the sustenance of certain essential departments in the literary work-house. The exhibit, considered in detail, shows a fearful lack. As well might a Soyer be utterly destitute of salt, pepper, and fresh mustard, as the Professor of History of material less than *ten years old*; yet this is that gentleman's complaint. He reports that the considerable sum at the disposal of the College for the department of History was expended ten years ago; and suggestively adds: "These ten years have been a period of great activity in that branch of inquiry." This one defect would be quite serious enough, but it is only the beginning. Close upon the heels of the Historical Professor comes the Chair of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy, with the utterance of a complaint more grievous yet. That particular department of literature is so miserably represented in Gore Hall, that the Professor declares "his own private collection is considerable richer in recent works than the Public Library." He hints that the Professor of Philosophy "is expected to keep abreast with the advancing tide," and mildly inquires "how he is to do it? His remonstrance against the requirement to do this impossible thing is suggestive of the pertinent query of the ancient people who desired to be informed of the king's method of manufacturing bricks without straw. The Professor of History in Harvard evidently has a hard time of it; but his perplexities are not equal to those of the Professor of Latin. The Latin department of the Library is no less than *sixteen years* behindhand. The incumbent of the Latin chair literally dwells in antiquity. The dust has settled upon him, and but for the stertorous breathing that comes up from beneath his mound of musty volumes, it would be hard to believe that he is a living man. So the catalogue runs. The College, while possessing a library numerically larger than any other in the country, counting up an aggregate of one hundred and twenty thousand volumes, is shown by these reports to be disgracefully deficient in the current literature that is an essential part of a well-conducted educational institution. Harvard must look to her laurels. That will be a melancholy day when she loses her *prestige* as a pains-taking and bountiful mother.

GERRIT SMITH MEETING IN MADISON COUNTY.—Twenty-five individuals have issued a printed handbill "earnestly inviting" the people of Madison County to come together at Peterboro, the place of Mr. SMITH's residence, on the 28th inst., for the purpose of sending several hundred delegates to the Syracuse Convention of the 4th of August, which is to nominate that gentleman for Governor. The call asserts that the Gerrit Smith movement has had its origin outside of Madison County, with the design, doubtless, of expressly exonerating Mr. S. from personal participation therein.

The assembling of a meeting at Peterboro must, however, imply at least a tacit consent on his part, unless, indeed, the call should elicit a refusal to permit the proposed use of his name, which is not probable. All the importance of the enterprise depends upon Mr. S. personally, and not in the least degree upon any political influence in, or consideration enjoyed by, those who are making him their candidate. His ultra Abolition and Prohibition principles are not widely popular, but he himself is. Once in the field, there are thousands who would give him their votes without stopping to inquire how he came there, or where he was likely to be found at the close of the fight.

A Shameful Difference, and Why.

The City Physician of Boston in his last report says:

> "I have only to report *a single death from Small-pox during the year*, and there is good reason to hope that for the future the disease will never again prevail to any extent in our city, so long as vaccination is attended to so generally by the profession and the people themselves."

In New-York during the same year (1857) the deaths from Small-pox and Varioloid numbered 438! And all this difference is due to the single fact that in Boston they have a sanitary police, while in New-York we have none. We pay the bills of a City Inspector, who during the Winter zealously lobbies at Albany against any sanitary regulations for this City, and of his 22 political Health Wardens—but the good they do stands recorded in the fact above.

It is a false assertion to say that we have this abundance of Small-pox because our port is the great gate for foreign emigration to enter at—that our ships come in rotten with this disease, and land weekly cargoes of it. Small-pox is effectually quarantined at Staten Island. During the year ending May 25, 81 cases of it were sent to the Marine Hospital, and 83 cases broke out there after landing,—but the deaths that followed are not added to the deaths in the City, and every emigrant who came to this port in company of the infected was vaccinated there, and detained long enough to render it certain that no infection came into town from that quarter. Not a single death in the City during the year has been traceable to vessels arriving here from abroad. We do not import Small-pox. If at Boston and elsewhere "down East," they were as careful to quarantine infected persons as our own State Health Officers are, the number of deaths here might be somewhat decreased, but without a doubt the great majority of the 50,000 cases that have occurred in the Metropolis during the past eleven years caught the disease in this City, and the 5,000 deaths of Small-pox during that time are chargeable to our own stupid and murderous failure to create and maintain a sanitary police. If our people would consent to do in this matter only what a decent regard for their own protection demands of them—put in operation only so thorough a system of vaccination as all experience shows is practicable, and at no more cost than that by which we now support a horde of worthless pretenders to sanitary inspection—we should not have as many deaths from Smal-pox during the year 1859 as we are compelled to record for the past week.

DRIFT OF MEXICAN POLITICS.—The history of the rise and fall of a Mexican revolution seldom extends beyond half a year. That term the usurpation of ZULOAGA has reached, and we accordingly hear that VIDAURRI has captured San Luis Potosi, and the concentration of the Constitutionalists upon the capital is so imminent, that the Dictator is preparing for flight. Of the ability of the popular party to accomplish his overthrow there is no room to doubt. Another month will see it installed in the peaceful administration of the Government; and while it is hardly possible that slight disturbances may not still be reported in the remoter States, there is every reason to anticipate a longer duration for the incoming than for any preceding *régime*.

The great disturbing influence hitherto in Mexican politics is the Church, an influence now evidently declining. It has exerted every energy to maintain the rule of ZULOAGA, having the strongest grounds to expect no favors from the opposition. Whatever wealth, religious zeal, or popular superstition, could do to attain their object, they have employed. And the effort has only availed to bring out the almost unanimous sentiment of the several States in favor of the constitutional adjustment. One element of Mexican internal politics may therefore be considered as finally eliminated. The Church will no longer find security in avowed opposition to the popular cause; it will either confine itself to strict neutrality, or apparent sympathy, either of which will serve to disguise secret antagonism.

Estimating the question from this point of view, we may regard the triumph of the Juarez and Vidaurri interest as in the highest degree favorable to the Mexican policy of this Government. In the Constitutional Party is that group of leading men who advocate the intervention of the United States in the affairs of the Republic. Let the predominance of the men be secured, and the ascendancy of the principle will follow. The interference of our Government will be procured in conditions advantageous to both nations; and the protectorate thus peacefully inaugurated will open the way to entire geographical absorption. The public sense of the world points to this result, and approves it. Any display of diffidence, any resistance to manifest destiny, would be as insincere as it would be fruitless.

A NATURALIZED NATURALIST.—Professor AGASSIZ has set at rest all doubts as to the permanency of his residence among us. At the festival of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, held at Cambridge last week, the great naturalist was called out for a speech. In the course of his remarks, he announced that "he regarded himself no longer as a European;" whereupon the enthusiastic and much-pleased Bostonians leaped to their feet, as one man, and interrupted the speech by cheering vociferously. When this tumult subsided, the Professor resumed, with a declaration that he designed to remain in America, "if for no other reason than to show that science here could be free from the trammels of routine." We need not add that we are heartily glad to learn that Professor AGASSIZ has made this decision. The country could not afford to lose him. He has accomplished already, during the few years of his residence here, more valuable results in science than any other naturalist who preceded him; and a wide field is opened to him. There is a rich abundance of embryonic mammalia, and a fruitful yield of promising tadpoles yet undescribed. Who can enlighten us on these subjects so ably as Professor AGASSIZ? The reason he assigns for declining the offer of LOUIS NAPOLEON is as sound as the Professor's reasonings in science. In his own case, it has been clearly proved that science flourishes in America without the restrictions of routine; for the Professor is one of the very few men among those who nurse Transatlantic Science, who has shunned cliques, and avoided the influences of professional jealousy.

A KING IN THE PENITENTIARY.—PETER DAWSON, of Cherry-street, who rejoices in the title, won on many a political battle-field, of "King of the Fourth Ward," was sentenced on Saturday by Justice CONNOLLY, in the Special Sessions, pursuant to his own plea of guilty. PETER confessed to keeping a disorderly house, but he did not admit that he kept its female inmates in durance. On the contrary, he stoutly denied it; and the Justice was kind enough to intimate that he believed PETER's statement.

The measure of punishment accorded to the Fourth Ward monarch was two months' imprisonment and a fine of fifty dollars. Certainly, a very moderate penalty. The fine can be made up in a few days out of the profits of PETER's business, which need suffer no interruption by his brief residence on Blackwell's Island. Doubtless the Court was under the impression that it had not failed in clemency. But not so thought PETER DAWSON. He was surprised, grieved, hurt. It was a blow for which he was not prepared. It could not be the money, for PETER is rich. Out of his Cherry-street avocation he has saved money. He has been favored in pecuniary matters beyond his fellows. Houses and lots, situated in aristocratic quarters of the town, stand in his name, and represent his investments. One of these days PETER himself may sport a door-plate at Madison-square and run for Congress.

The Penitentiary! There's the rub. That a citizen so wealthy, so prosperous and influential, should be trundled off to Blackwell's Island, was too much for his feelings. In his astonishment, he called upon his lawyer to appeal; but this resource had been legally cut off by PETER's plea of guilty. There was no help for his Majesty, and he was compelled to submit. But let him take heart. The two months will pass, if not pleasantly, at least quickly. He has no reason to fear that his house will become less disorderly in his absence, and he may console himself with the reflection that a little Penitentiary experience will not damage him in the least in the estimation of his subjects.

THE CLEVELAND RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The object of this body would appear to be a war of extermination against the Erie Road, on the part of half a dozen Western corporations, led or driven on by the New-York Central. But in punishing the Erie they are compelled to damage themselves, and the end of the war must be reached before the dead and wounded on either side can be accurately counted. One thing, however, is sufficiently apparent from the beginning. The stockholders must suffer; every shot hits them. It may be sport to the Directors, but the fun remaining for those who lose dividends upon which they are dependent must be small.

In such controversies it is not important to inquire which party was first to blame, where culpability must attach to all. Directors are too apt to forget that they act for others whose interests they have no right to sacrifice.

The whole system of railroad management is vicious and corrupt. A few large sharks swallow the small fish. Let it not be pleaded that Directors must also hold shares, and thus interested identically with the most of stockholders. This is only apparently true. They have ways and means not only to protect, but even rich themselves, that their constituents know not of. Who does not understand, after the experience of the last five years, that stockholders are systematically plundered by those to whom they confide the care of their property?

If proof of this were needed, it is abundantly found in the recklessly vindictive proceedings of the Cleveland Convention. That the measures of that body are governed by business principles will not be pretended. The whole proceeding is animated by animosity, hostility and retaliation. Nothing could be more discreditable, as nothing can be more injurious to all concerned.

CHRONOLOGY AND GENEALOGY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The discussion in the Republican journals respecting the time when the party of that name was begotten, whether it had one father or more, and if but one who, is by no means exhausted. On the contrary, it increases in interest, and draws within its circle new topics of great moment—as, for example, whether the party can afford to keep a Dictator, and more particularly whether it can afford to dismiss one.

In the chronological branch of the investigation some proximate, if not absolute progress seems to have been made. One Republican pundit, with the painfully-vivid memory of disappointed ambition, settles the dates of the Saratoga and Auburn Conventions as being 1854. This will, doubtless, be generally admitted. According to the same authority, Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT and others earned the paternal relation to the Party in the same year. But this position is stoutly controverted, the other opinion being that Mr. WEED was the responsible parent of the organization; the Convention of the withdrawn latch-string a year later. How these matters in controversy are to be settled, it is no business of ours to inquire. That the arguments to which they give rise are growing in length and earnestness is sufficiently evident to the readers of the Republican Press. The discussion will, probably, continue till the Convention of the 8th of September shall give the disputants a clearer view of the ground they stand upon.

Amusements.

THE MAMMOTH FESTIVAL.—The arrangements for the grand Musical Festival at Jones' Wood, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week are progressing in the most favorable way. Already the Secretary of the late festival has published a card to say that he has nothing to do with the present one. Everybody will be delighted to hear it. The "United Musicians," on that occasion, did not distinguish themselves, and it is honest and straightforward of their Secretary to let the public know that they are not to mar the Mammoth Festival. The orchestra engaged by MARETZEK and ANSCHUTZ is paid to do its duty; the rehearsals are already progressing, and the music will be good. The prizes for the singing societies are valuable, and worth contending for. The fireworks by EDGE are the finest he has made, except those "let off" on the National Anniversary. The arrangements are in every respect calculated to secure the attendance of the American community, and particularly of the can't-get-away club, which, at the present moment, has a very extensive roll of members. It is not the intention of the managers to convert the grounds into an extensive lager-bier garden, but to supply them merely with unusual attractions appropriate to a musical festival. The name of MAX MARETZEK is sufficient guarantee of the respectability of the entertainment.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The FLORENCES, whose success from the first has increased steadily, enter their fourth week to-night. The melo drama called "The Irish Hussar and Frederick the Great" will be played, together with the Protean piece called "Working the Oracle." In the latter Mr. FLORENCE plays a German character in a way that has never been equaled.

FRENCH COMPANY.—Every one will be delighted to hear that Mr. WIDDOWS, the enterprising manager of Metropolitan Hall, has succeeded in effecting an arrangement with all the best French artists now in the City, (INLIKE, THIERRY, TALLOT, &c.,) and with several of the leading members of the late Ronzani ballet troupe. The Summer season will commence to-morrow night, when an excellent programme of vaudeville and ballet will be given.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Comedy called the "Road to Ruin," will be produced here to-night with BLAKE, BROUGHAM and DAVENPORT in the principal parts.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Wizzard, WYMAN, is still the attraction at this house, and gives his excellent drawing-room entertainments every afternoon and evening. The miscellaneous attractions at the Museum are too numerous to be even hinted at.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. CLARENCE HOLT who played a short engagement at Burton's last season, appear under Mr. PURDY's management to-night in a new play called "Ambition."

WOOD'S MINSTRELS and **BRYANT'S** offer excellent and varied programmes for to-night.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—An experimental concert was given on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of testing the acoustical properties of the building. A small and badly-balanced orchestra, under the direction of Mr. NOLL, played a few pieces, and the effect was satisfactory, so far as Mr. NOLL was concerned. We have already spoken of the many excellent qualities of the Cooper Institute Hall for masses of sound. Whether it will suit the fashionable chatterers who patronize the Philharmonic, remains to be seen.

Political Items.

The *National Union*, a Chicago daily paper, which started four months ago as an Administration paper and then turned against the Administration, and finally came back to its first love, has wound up its weathercock performances by expiring outright. Col. DIVERSY, the owner, is also proprietor of the *National Demokrat*, the leading Democratic German paper of Northwestern Illinois. He has experienced great tribulations in discovering pliant Editors for the *Union*, and now that that concern is actually defunct, will devote himself to the cultivation of the Teutonic Administration element, which is not so difficult to manage in Illinois. The funniest part of the Editorial farewells in the *Union* is a post-valedictory from the pen of the Local Editor, one Mr. B. H. MAYERS, who deplores his connection with the paper, and says, joyfully:

> My hands, I thank Heaven, are quite clean of the affair. I come out as I went into the UNION, a firm believer in the principles of National Democracy, as expressed in these columns, until it changed, and thereby lost the confidence of every one, even the very persons engaged in the establishment. *Requiescat in pace*—which literally translated means, "No one cares a fig about it."

The August elections are close at hand. They are to be held in Missouri, for Members of Congress and of the State Legislature; Kentucky, for Judges and minor State officers; North Carolina, for Governor and State Legislature—the latter to choose a United States Senator in place of Senator BIGGS, deceased; Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, for members of the Legislature.

A curious coincidence in Pennsylvania politics is noted by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*:

> "The Democratic State Convention of the 4th of March selected a candidate for Supreme Judge from Philadelphia, and a candidate for Canal Commissioner from Fayette County. The Republican Convention of July 14th selected a candidate for Canal Commissioner from Fayette County. PORTER and READ, the respective candidates for Supreme Judge, are near neighbors, living in the same city. FROST and FRAZER, the opposing aspirants for Canal Commissioner, are residents of the same County, living within eight miles of each other.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats of Indiana are uniting with the Republicans of that State to overthrow the Pro-Slavery Party, led on by English, Foley, Niblack, Hughes, Gregg, Fitch and Bright. The present prospect is that a clean opposition delegation will be elected to Congress. The Hon. WM. CUMBACK, of the Fourth (Foley's) District, withdrew his claims for a nomination to Congress in favor of Judge HACKLEMAN, without "a contest, because he was satisfied that, under the circumstances, HACKLEMAN could more fully unite all feelings of hostility to the Administration than himself."

City Items.

Mr. BIRDSALL, the Naval Officer, has made the following removals and appointments within the last week: THOS. A. HODGKINSON, removed from a clerkship, and GUSTAVE LANDSMAN appointed in his stead; JAMES A. RICH, clerk, removed, and HENRY MORRELL appointed; WM. TOOPER, removed, and W. H. KING promoted to his post; PLINY S. MILES appointed in lieu of KING, promoted; and J. O. DISOSWAY is promoted to the place of J. M. KANAGHAN, deceased. Last Thursday a communication was received at the Naval Office, from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the newly-appointed would receive no salaries until their appointments were confirmed, and that until Mr. BIRDSALL, who is ill at Binghamton, resumed the duties of his office, no more changes would be acquiesced in.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—There are 1,500 laborers employed at the Central Park at present, of whom 100 are grubbing, 100 draining, 150 with 75 carts removing dirt, and the rest making roads. Since the work on the Park commenced, 287 houses and shanties have been removed from the grounds; thirteen acres of the skating-pond have been excavated; forty acres of land have been grubbed; sixty acres of the lower pond have been drained; sixty-third-street has been leveled; considerable blasting has been done, and a great deal of rock removed, and a wall has been built around the entire Park. About five-sixths of the promenade is graded, and the drive for half a mile will be graded in a few weeks.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.—The anniversary of the emancipation of the West India slaves, will be celebrated at Poughkeepsie on the 2d of August. FRED. DOUGLASS is announced as the orator of the day, and the officers of the day will be WM. RICH, of Troy, President of the day; the Rev. WM. F. BUTLER, of Poughkeepsie, Vice-President, and JOHN P. VERMONG, of Poughkeepsie, Secretary. The day will be ushered in by a salute of 24 guns and the ringing of bells. There will be a procession and public exercises at the Universalist Church.

THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD AND THE DEATH OF GEN. QUITMAN.—A meeting of the Scott Life Guard was held at the head-quarters, in Crosby-street, Friday evening. Gen. C. R. WHEAT presided, and announced the death of Gen. QUITMAN in suitable terms. He eulogized the deceased and expressed his readiness to coöperate in any manifestation of respect for his memory which his associates might think proper. Addresses were also made by Gen. J. H. H. WARD, Brevet Major A. W. TAYLOR and Capt. H. GAINES.

LAGER BIER THAT INTOXICATES.—Large quantities of *Cocculus Indicus*, a poisonous and intoxicating drug, are imported to this country for use, it is said, in the manufacture of lager bier. Since that beverage has come into extensive use the importation of *Cocculus Indicus* is said to have largely increased. It is used by dishonest brewers because their beer requires less malt when *Cocculus* is an ingredient of it.

BURNING OF A WINDOW-CURTAIN.—The alarm of fire for the Third District, at 8½ o'clock on Sunday evening, was caused by the burning of a window-curtain in a dwelling-house at the corner of Varick and Charlton streets. Damage trifling.

PREACHING TO THE DEAF AND DUMB.—In the New-York *Observer* for the present week, we find a pleasing account of a visit of Deaf mutes to the Presbyterian Church at Fort Washington, during divine service. Of course they were unable without assistance to comprehend what the minister was saying. Mr. LEWIS PEET, one of the instructors at the Deaf and Dumb Institution, accompanied them, and interpreted the sermon to them. The officiating clergyman, describing the scene, says:

> "My visit to the institution I shall not soon forget. I had engaged to preach at the Presbyterian Church at Fort Washington, not knowing that some of these deaf mutes would constitute a part of my—shall I say *audience*? Yes, audience—for they hear with their *eyes*. They came late, and took seats near the door. They were accompanied by Mr. LEWIS PEET, who was ears to them all.
>
> Whilst preaching, I could not imagine what that young man was doing. His eye was not upon me, but down in the pew; and his hands were at work upon something there—*what* I could not tell. There was something going on between him and his companions, whose eyes were fixed, and over whose countenances a gleam of satisfaction occasionally stole. I was annoyed by it. I thought it irreverent, to say the least. But how often are we mistaken in our judgment of persons as well as things!
>
> The service being ended, I was introduced to this circle of supposed Gallives; when, lo! they were found to be among the most serious and interested portion of the congregation.
>
> Mr. PEET was the young man who had annoyed me so much, and his wife, whose fine countenance sparkled with intelligence, was one of the number to whom he had interpreted the discourse.
>
> I inquired of Mr. PEET how much of the sermon he was enabled to communicate? He replied, 'Almost every word.'"

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Description of Ascension Island—Electrical Phenomena in Houses—Natural Diapason—Motor for Submarine Tunnels New Fossils—Names of Asteroids—Review of Capt Davis' Translation of Gauss.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 19, 1858.

The *American Journal of Science and Arts,* published here bi-monthly under the supervision of Professors SILLIMAN, senior and junior, and Prof. DANA often contains intelligence of popular interest. Readers, generally, are so discouraged by the formidable mathematical and chemical formulas with which the pages of this valuable publication abound, that items of importance are frequently overlooked, and instances are not rare of valuable scientific intelligence and discoveries, which have first seen the light in its pages, making the trip to Europe and back before the American public were informed of them. By the courteous permission of the Editors, I shall extract from its pages, from time to time, such items as will interest the public ; thus holding semi-occasionally a Scientific Convention, which shall differ from the meetings of the larger association in excluding everything dull and uninteresting, and selecting the kernel, only, of the papers which may come under notice.

THE CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS OF PONAPE OR ASCENSION ISLAND.

Missionary operations in the Pacific have lately turned the attention of the world to that comparatively recently-discovered portion of the earth's surface, the Micronesian group of islands. The Rev. L. H GULICK, a Missionary of the American Board, presents an interesting paper in the July number of the *Journal*, giving an account of Ponape or Ascension Island, one of the Caroline range, and belonging to the above-named group It is situated in latitude 6° 55′ N., longitude 158° 25′ E. Native traditions make it certain that the Island was seen by civilized voyagers during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, and the first quarter of the Nineteenth. It is highly probable QUIROSA discovered it in 1595, when returning from his unsuccessful attempt at colonizing Santa Cruz. Rear-Admiral LUTKE, of the Russian corvette *La Seniavine*, rediscovered Ponape Jan. 2, 1828. It may be described as a group of twelve or more basaltic islands, encircled by a coral reef seventy or eighty miles in circumference, separated from the main land an average distance of two miles, and having seven inlets making as many harbors.

A large island, covering nearly all the inclosed area, gives the name to the whole. It is quite mountainous throughout. A somewhat continuous range of hills extends from the westward to Paleka. The terminations of the range are in the main gradual slopes ; its line being a curve convex southward. The eastern third or more is narrow, and about equally precipitous on the northern and southern aspects, presenting in many places perpendicular faces of rock, which show strong columnar tendencies. The middle third slopes gradually southward, where the mountains maintain a comparatively regular descent from their summits to the ocean shore, a distance of five or six miles. Several long, narrow valleys run up these slopes along the sides, and at the heads of which are faces of columnar rock, over which leap the most romantic cascades. The western portion of the range is narrow and precipitous ; subsidiary hills form two broad and long valleys, named Metalanim, the other the Nut Valley. There are singular rocky projections in the Metalanim and Kiti tribes. Takain, at the head of the harbor Metalanim, strongly resembles a sugar-loaf in shape. At the base its circumferance is three-quarters of a mile. Its height is 400 feet. A needle-shaped rock, ten or twelve rods at the base, and 150 feet above the ridge from which it elevates itself, rises at the head of the Panian harbor. Mount Santo, one of the highest elevations on the Island, is estimated by LUTKE at 2,858 feet.

On the southern side of the island, some of the most active streams in the world pour through the valleys during freshets, carrying down with them black and red earth, which form extensive alluvial deposits, over which the tide ebbs and flows The insulated basaltic points about the main land are very interesting features. The general surface of them all is rugged. Though extensive researches have been made for signs of volcanic action, no decided proof of it has been found.

Mr HALE, Philologist of the United States Exploring Expedition, gives it as his opinion that the island is once going a continual subsidence, but Mr. GULICK, after a careful examination, arrives at a contrary conclusion. The uniformity of the temperature of the island is remarkable, and it may be doubted whether any other place in the world can rival it in this respect. The mean daily range is 10°; the mean annual temperature. 80.28°. The extremes during three years were 89° and 70°. The latter limit was reached but on one extraordinary day, and, if omitted, would make the extremes 87.98° and 73.76°, making the range 12.78°. "Trades" from the northeast are the prevailing winds. During the Summer they return to the north, leaving the island to the "variables." Tornados are unknown. The Summer is the rainy season, but no such deluging storms occur as visit many tropical latitudes. Thunder and lightning are rare and faint, and the destruction caused by the latter has been so inconsiderable that the natives have not suspected its agency.

Ponape is clothed so densely with vegetation from its highest peaks quite into the water, that the houses can with difficulty be discerned from the ocean. An uninterrupted forest covers it, with the exception of a few spots on the leeward slopes, where there occurs a short coarse grass, of a greenish-yellow color, contrasting strongly with the deep green of the surrounding thickets. These grassy areas embrace from 3 or 4 to 50 or 100 acres. The growth of heavy timbers extends far out on the coral flats. The luxury of vegetation gives a peculiar softness to the scenery of this otherwise rugged island, but the dead uniformity of its sultry green detracts from its romantic beauty, as compared with many tropical islands. Nor does the uniformity pertain only to color. Even the circumstances of varying height and form are apparently denied the different tribes of trees, so completely does the mantling canopy of vines bind tree to tree ; bridge every slight hiatus and blend every peculiarity in one gently undulating flood.

The natives distinguish six varieties of saccharum. One variety, of a light yellow, is identical with that from which the best sugar is made in the Isle of France. The yam is extensively cultivated. Several varieties are indigenous ; others are foreign and have been introduced since ships began to visit the island. Eight or ten kinds of cocoanut are distinguished, and neither Sumatra nor Malabar can boast of a greater variety of bananas ; fifteen or twenty may be mentioned. For the most part, however, they are not of the most delicate kinds Bread-fruit is the great food-producing genus to the inhabitants of Ponape ; without it they would starve or be reduced to the necessity of slight labor for sustenance ; with it no lords of creation are more independent. It forms most extensive groves, even forests. The great harvest is gathered during the months of the northern Summer ; a slighter crop is gathered in the Winter season, and scattering trees are found bearing during every month in the year. The same trees seldom bear well two successive seasons, and an excess of moisture as well as drouth affects it Three principal varieties, distinguished by the character of the fruit instead of by the form of the leaves, are distinguished by the natives.

With regard to animals, there are three species of indigenous mammalia 1. A small dog about eighteen inches high, having long, sleek hair and short, erect ears It is sprightly, but unintellectual and valueless, save as food and furnishing a retreat for the lice the natives esteem such a delicacy. 2 Rats of a peculiarly disgusting and annoying variety abound 3 Bats, of which the largest measure eighteen inches from tip to tip. Of birds, there are twenty-nine or thirty species. Among them are owls, king-fishers, parrots, ducks, &c. The number of individual reptiles is great, though the species are few. Fishes are very numerous. A fresh-water eel is an object of great veneration and fear. Insects are somewhat numerous, but are distributed through a small number of genera. Cockroaches and dragon-flies are the largest insects. Fleas and horse-flies are found, but not numerous Musquitoes are bred by myriads in the swamps A few varieties of spiders are found.

ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA IN HOUSES.

Think of the dignified Professor LOOMIS going through with a complicated double-shuffle in the parlor of one of your up-town houses. Yet he has no hesitation in confessing the fact to the world ; on the contrary, he rather seems inclined to feel proud of his performances, judging from an article he publishes in the *Journal* with the above heading But FRANKLIN indulged in the manly art of kite-flying, and NEWTON in that of blowing bubbles, for the good of science, and why should Prof LOOMIS hesitate to sacrifice his dignity in the same great cause ? The ladies, however, should lay up a grudge against him for the manifest reluctance with which he concedes their superior brilliancy, even in so small a matter as that of giving forth electrical sparks. We have in this article a philosophical explanation of the popular amusement of "sparking," *i. e.* lighting gas without matches, &c., &c. If ladies wish to learn how this may be the most easily accomplished, and more than all how the spark of—electricity, not of sympathy—may be made to leap from hand to hand, if not from heart to heart, when they receive their evening callers, let them read the following which we have so high authority for stating, are the circumstances essential to successful experimenting :

1. A low temperature of the external air. Electricity is not abundant unless the thermometer is below 32°. 2. A high temperature of the interior of the house, accompanied by dryness of the air. Houses heated by furnaces are more favorable than others, probably because the atmosphere throughout the building is more uniformly free from dampness. 3. A thick and substantial woolen carpet. With a bare floor, no electricity is produced. An ingrain carpet is but little better. With a Brussels carpet the electricity begins to be abundant, and a heavy velvet carpet is the best of all. The carpet serves as an insulator. 4. A dry slipper, with a thin sole, is the most favorable to successful experimenting A boot or shoe, with a moist sole, succeeds but poorly A thick sole is not so favorable, because it is more likely to be moist ; and also because, if it were dry, its thickness would interfere with communication of electricity to the body as rapidly as it were excited. Ladies, from being confined to the house more than gentlemen, have their thinner shoes freer from moisture, and succeed better in exciting electricity. Professor L. is decidedly of the opinion that the electricity is excited by the friction of a leather shoe upon a woolen carpet. No particular quality of the dress is essential. Although silk dresses prevent the electricity accumulating upon the body from being dissipated, they are by no means necessary. A paper from Professor ST. JOHN on the same subject, strengthens these conclusions.

NATURAL DIAPASON.

J. NICKLES, in his correspondence dated Paris, Feb. 28, 1858, treating of several novel and interesting topics of the "Natural Diapason," he says M. CAGNIARD LATOUR, one of the principal French Acousticians, has satisfied himself that he hears the note "*la*," of the musical scale, sounding within his head when he agitates it from side to side ; Mr. JOBARD has confirmed his observation in himself, and asserts that any one can verify it, if he will disembarrass his neck of the cravat and collar and place himself apart from all noise. M. JOBARD says this natural "la" is caused by the contact of the malleus against the incus of the ear ; a contact easily made by rapid movement of the head. He goes still further, and asserts that those who, on shaking the head, hear two "las" in perfect unison are born musicians ; they have the voice and ear perfectly correct. But those who hear the "la" only in one ear have an imperfect appreciation of sounds ; while those who perceive two different sounds, "la" and another note, not only do not love music, but detest and avoid it ; and he proposes by this method to discover who may become musicians. The point whether the note produced by this quick motion of the head is the same in all persons is yet under discussion. This question will be a difficult one to solve, as the "la" of the opera of Paris differs from that of the theatre of Strasburg, Lille, Vienna and London, and is becoming more and more elevated, so that in twenty years it will correspond to many more vibrations than now, and be, therefore, still more acute.

MOTOR FOR THE TRAINS OF THE SUBMARINE TUNNEL.

M. NICKLES makes some valuable suggestions under this head. Though political events in France have turned attention from this grand project for a time, there are one or two practical questions to be discussed in connection with it ; one of the most important is—what kind of locomotives must be used. The passage of ten passenger trains by day, and as many freight trains by night, if driven by steam, would render the air wholly irrespirable. Foreseeing the insufficiency of the proposed methods of aeration ; the expense and difficulty of driving the air into the tunnel, and the incapacity of an electro-magnetic machine to accomplish the work which would be demanded of it, M. NICKLES suggests the employment of a machine with compressed air which shall supply *first* : the motive power ; *secondly* : the air necessary for use. Experiments have been made by ANDRAUD & JULIENNE, on so large a scale as to place beyond doubt the feasibility of using compressed air as a means of locomotion. By their experiments we know that with one cubic meter of air at 8 atmospheres, (that is, 8 cubic meters reduced to 1,) the power is obtained of transporting on rails a charge of 15 tons to a distance of one kilometer. A train of cars of 200 tons will then require 13 3 cubic meters of air at 8 atmospheres to run over one kilometer of road ; and 625 cubic meters to pass the length of the tunnel. These 625 cubic meters of compressed air will carry into the tunnel 5,000 cubic meters of air of the normal pressure so that the ten trains of the night will conduct in 50,000 cubic meters or a volume 8.333 times greater than that deteriorated by the passengers on the route. The day-trains, less heavy but more rapid, will conduct in about the same amount of air. The pure air thus derived in 24 hours will be in the ratio of 1.15 cubic meters per second, or 45 cubic meters per person. Halls of assembly are known to be exceedingly well ventilated when 10 cubic meters of pure air are received per man per hour But the air of the tunnel, although it may be considered as confined air, will supply 10.056 cubic meters of air to each man, supposing there should be 2,200 passengers per day, and the time of transit 70 minutes. Hence, it appears that while steam would vitiate the atmosphere, there would be no ill effects from the use of compressed air. The means of compressing air are very simple. At Mount Cenis, waterfalls are employed which give a force of four-horse power. At Pas de Calais, and on the banks of the Varne, winds may be used. By its means, and with the multiplication of compressing machines, a moving power as economical as steam can be obtained.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN GEOLOGY.

Who would have supposed that the camels recently imported for service in the West, may now be traveling over the graves of their deceased ancestors ? Yet some notices of remains of extinct vetebrata from the valley of the Niobrara River, furnished by JOS. LEIDY, M. D., would seem to indicate this. Whether Dr. HAYDEN, who made the collections, went West to "see the Elephant," is not stated, but his investigations brought to light the fossil remains of three extinct species of camels : The *Procamilus occidentalis*, the *P. robustus* and the *P. gracilis* The second species was the size of the modern camel, and the third not larger than the lama.

Dr. B. F SHUMARD reports the discovery, by Dr EVANS, of six species of new Tertiary fossils in Oregon and Washington Territories, and two new cretaceous species on Vancouver's Island. The latter are *Inoceramus Vancouverensis* and *Pinna Calamitoides*. They are stated to occur with a nautilus (apparently identical with N. de Kay's, of Morton, and other species) in an argillaceous limestone.

ASTRONOMY.

If asteroids continue to make their appearance as rapidly in the future as they have for the last twenty years, Greek and Roman mythology will be exhausted in finding them names, and the ingenuity of man will have to fall back on numerals Already the fifty-third has "come to light" Its name is Calypso ; that of the fifty-second is Europa.

Commander DAVIS, United States Navy, who has recently published a *Theory of the Motion of Heavenly Bodies Moving about the Sun in Conic Sections*—a translation of GAUSS' *Theoria Motus*, with an appendix, would have bettered his reputation had he left the work to other and more capable translators than himself. A reviewer, evidently a thorough master of his subject, compliments highly those parts of the work with which Capt D had nothing to do, such as its typographical execution and the accuracy of the formulas revised by Prof. CHAUVENET. After flattering the translator by the remark, "It is true that, with some exceptions which we shall be compelled to notice presently, he has contrived to convey GAUSS' meaning by a *verbatim* translation, which has the merit of being very faithful, and taking no liberties with the original," he goes on to point out grammatical and rhetorical blunders which are unpardonable in one holding the position of "Superintendent of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac." W——G.

Harvard College.

THE PHI BETA KAPPA—PROF. AGASSIZ—THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, &C.

The Phi Beta Kappa Festival at Harvard, this year, was the occasion of an uncommonly fine time. The dinner and the speeches came off last week. First in order was the Annual Business Meeting, at which a number of honorary members were added to the roll of the Fraternity. Among the additions we find the names of Lord NAPIER, Dr. JOHN L. LECONTE of Philadelphia, Prof. WALCOTT GIBBS of this City, and the Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON of Lowell. The Fraternity reëlected its officers—Prof. FELTON, as President ; the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of this City, as Vice-President ; and N I. BOWDITCH, as Treasurer. The Rev. THOMAS HILL delivered the oration, and then the Brothers dined at Harvard Hall, Dr. OSGOOD presiding. The Boston *Advertiser* describes the dinner. Among the prominent speakers were Dr. GOULD, who is famous through the Dudley Observatory trouble, and Prof. AGASSIZ, who is famous naturally.

The *Advertiser* says: "More brethren spoke, in number, than for several years previously, and there were absolutely *no* set speeches. The absent President was of course frequently remembered. The remarks of Dr. PARKER, partly in the Chinese language, caused great entertainment There were frequent allusions to the Dudley Observatory troubles, and Dr. GOULD was most enthusiastically greeted by the Company Both he and Professor PIERCE, however, insisted on assuring the brethren that they had warm and cordial friends in Albany, and that it would not be fair to regard the people of that city generally as pitted against the cause of science. The feature of the dinner which caused the liveliest demonstration of applause was Professor AGASSIZ's announcement *that he regarded himself 'no longer a European'*—(upon which the whole company rose and cheered)—saying that *he designed to remain in America*, if for no other reason, to show the world that learning here could be free from the trammels of routine, as our forefathers made our Government free from the interference of all external powers."

The Boylston prizes were awarded on the same day The awards were as follows :

The two first prizes,—to JOHN HOWLAND RICKETSON, of New-Bedford and JAMES SCHOULER, of Cincinnati, Ohio, both of the Senior class (1859).

The three second prizes.—to JAMES WESLEY STEPHENSON, of Cambridge, and GEORGE LEONARD CHANEY, of the Senior class ; and WILLIAM CONVERSE WOOD, of Roxbury, of the Junior class (1860).

The first prizes are $15 each, or a gold medal of that value ; and the second prizes, $10 each or a gold medal.

The Class Meetings were held according to custom. We copy from the account of the *Advertiser* :

"The Class of 1818, with a regularity indicative of a strong feeling of personal regard and fellowship, has kept up a series of annual meetings on the evening of Commencement day, for many consecutive years, at the houses of those members who reside in Boston and Cambridge. It graduated with a larger number than any other class which had previously left the walls of Harvard. At the meeting on Wednesday evening, at the house of NATHANIEL CURTIS, Esq., twenty-seven of the thirty six surviving members were present to enjoy his hospitality and to interchange kind words and fraternal salutations.

The class of 1855 was well represented, as many of the members came on to Cambridge to receive the degree of Master of Arts, or degress given by the professional schools. In the evening 35 of them took supper at the Winthrop House, where they enjoyed themselves in the most pleasant manner. THEODORE LYMAN presided at the tables, and an ode was sung, written by JAMES REED. F. B. SANBORN read a poem which was full of beautiful sentiments, and other members of the class contributed their quota to the evening's entertainment"

The condition of the Library of the College has given rise to a series of complaints. The Professors report that the shelves of Gore Hall are sadly deficient, although the report of the Librarian shows a great numerical superiority of volumes over any library in the country. With an aggregate number of 120,000 volumes, important omissions are noticed. For instance :

The Professor of Latin states that,

"Many valuable books were added from the fund subscribed in 1842. Since that time, occasional additions have been made, but no systematic attempt has been made to keep up with the publications of the day.

The Latin department of the Library *is therefore sixteen years behindhand.* The scholar of 1842 found his wants tolerably well supplied. The scholar of 1858 will seek in vain for the various philological, linguistic, archæological, and historical works which the unremitting activity of the past sixteen years has produced. He must either be contented to go back to 1842, or he must supply his wants from some other quarter."

Of the collection upon American History, formerly the pride of the University, but now surpassed even by some private libraries, the Professor of History says :

"On that subject it will suffice to say, that the last considerable sum at the disposal of the College for that department *was expended ten years ago or more,* and that those ten years have been a period of great activity in this branch of inquiry."

The Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy says :

"The sciences which I am expected to teach are progressive sciences ; every year, almost every month, something new respecting them appears from the English, French and German Press. The professor is expected to keep abreast with the advancing tide, to know the latest word which has been uttered in the philosophy of human nature * * It is hardly fair to expect him to buy books out of his scanty income ; *but I believe my own private collection is considerably richer in recent works than the Public Library* The students sometimes come to me for the loan of books which cannot be had elsewhere, and it is but seldom that I can aid them I would gladly compound the matter, and give up the hope of supplying present deficiencies, or of obtaining the works which have been already published, if means could only be provided to keep pace with the Press in future, or to purchase each coming year the publications of that year only."

Mike Walsh and De Riviere.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

It was last March, we think, MIKE was going to Mexico, and came to New-Orleans from Mobile in the same steamer with DE RIVIERE. They were made acquainted No doubt MIKE read his new acquaintance like an open book in an instant. No doubt he had many a time had to deal with similar specimens of human nature, and knew exactly where to place him, morally and intellectually.

DE RIVIERE had not then deserted Mars for Venus. Algerine forays still quickened his imagination, and Sebastopol thunders reverberated in his memory. His thoughts were of war, of conquest, of vast aggrandizement. His predestined career was westward. Nicaragua lay in the path. He would job that job to begin with. He would show what miracles could be accomplished by American enterprise, guided by French skill and valor. But, to effect this magnificent purpose, certain fiscal arrangements were necessary—to organize and sustain armies, something more than even enterprise, and skill, and valor was required. In short, money must be had—without money nothing can be effected even by the rarest combination of skill and energy. For his part, he was ready to furnish a portion of the amount, but he could not defray the whole expense of the campaign. His social position and extravagant habits had, in fact, seriously impaired even his ample revenues. His magnificent rooms in New-Orleans cost him $200 a month, and he paid in proportion for everything else. This was the only reason that he should require financial assistance ; and he felt assured that Mr. WALSH's highly practical mind would readily suggest some plan for overcoming this difficulty. As to the amount, he asked if $50,000 would not suffice

WALSH replied that he thought at least $150,000 would be required—a successful war would cost at least as much as that. In the meantime he was much impressed with the grandeur of the Zouave's conceptions, and the profundity of his ideas. He would take a few hours to reflect on the proposition, which, by its magnitude and the anticipated importance of its results, had taken him by surprise—in fact, quite overcome him.

Also so MIKE left the gallant Captain, and proceeded to inform the company of the remarkable plan of DE RIVIERE for conquering Nicaragua with $50,000. After a suitable time had elapsed, MIKE again sought the Captain, told him he had reflected on his propositions, and thought that he—the hero of Algiers, the leader of the forlorn hope at Sebastopol—was just the man to realize them. But the money question was a serious obstacle He thought that, on account of the commercial crisis, it would be extremely difficult to raise the required sum Nevertheless, he had, after much meditation, devised a plan for overcoming this difficulty which would suit DE RIVIERE exactly—it would just suit him—in fact, it was a brilliant idea.

"The restaurant business," continued MIKE. "is excessively profitable in New-Orleans. I know one Frenchman there who has made a large fortune at it. Now I suggest that you convert those magnificent apartments of yours into a restaurant I am sure in that way you could raise all the money you want, for I don't know any one whom I consider better adapted to the business."

It is probable that the gallant Zouave did not much relish the proposed combination of the warrior and the cook ; but he evidently saw that he had met his match in MIKE WALSH. At all events, he said nothing more on the subject, and we presume he has abandoned his design of subduing Nicaragua. After all, MIKE's plan was not such a bad one, when we consider how near another Frenchman came to conquering Central America by means of the Belly.

DERIVIERE NOT A NEW HERO.—It would seem that the hero of the latest New York scandal case is not unknown to former fame in that line in this country. The Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript* says :

"We are assured by a gentleman who has recently returned from New-York, where he saw Captain DE RIVIERE, the impudent and indefatigable foreigner of large pretensions who has lately distinguished himself by running away from Mobile with the wife and daughter of a wealthy lawyer, that he is the identical Signor Don P. L DE MOS ETO, who turned the heads of all the Chicago belles a year ago, bought a thousand-dollar horse with borrowed money, got up a magnificent excursion to Hyde Park, which was patronized by the wives of a distinguished Senator and a well-known Chicago lawyer, and finally becoming suspected, vamosed for parts unknown, leaving behind a large number of anxious creditors, broken-hearted young misses, with mortified and disappointed mammas, an astonished city, half a dozen happy local newspaper reporters, and two trunks filled with dirty linen and cravats.

Police Intelligence.

AMBITIOUS PRIZE FIGHTERS—AN EIGHT-DOLLAR SUIT OF CLOTHES THE STAKE.—Isaac Colden and Theodore Myres are two precocious young men, each about twenty years of age. Lately their ambition has taken a fighting turn, and after a great deal of preliminary talk, a genuine fight, *à la* Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan, was agreed upon between them ; the time, between midnight and 1 o'clock yesterday morning—the place, the shady and secluded banks of the Hudson, within the precinct of the Twentieth Ward—the stakes, an eight-dollar suit of clothes. The Twentieth Ward Police somehow got wind of the affair, and had a sharp eye on the most shady places along the river where the fight was likely to take place. The fighters and their abettors were not to be headed off by any Metropolitans, but, jumping into small boats, pulled their oars lively, and were soon landed at the foot of Seventieth-street. Here a ring was speedily formed, and the principals stripped for the set-to. The fight commenced, but in the midst of it, a posse of the Twentieth Ward Police rushed upon them, and suddenly put an end to the fun by arresting the principal and ringleaders. Colden had both eyes badly bunged, and was well covered with original claret. Myers looked bright about the visual organs, but some of his superfluous blood had been drawn and two of his teeth hung shaking from his upper jaw. Both Colden and Myers were committed to Jefferson Market Prison in default of $100 bail each, and a number of the others were held as witnesses.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT AGAINST BRANCH.—The *Alligator* has carried Stephen H. Branch into deep water. On Saturday, Peter Cooper, Esq., appeared before Justice OSBORN, at the Tombs, and preferred a charge of libel—the fifth one now in the list—against Branch. The charge is based upon an article in the last issue of the *Alligator*, headed "My Trial," which article is alleged to contain statements derogatory to the fame and standing of the complainant. Daniel Adee, the printer of the *Alligator*, is charged, as in the previous libel suits, with being a *particeps criminis*. Branch and Mr. Adee were arrested. Mr. Price, of No. 188 Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn, became surety for Mr. Adee.

DIFFICULTY IN A COLORED CHURCH.—A large number of the colored worshipers at the Methodist Colored Church in Second-street, yesterday afternoon, at the close of the Church service, presented themselves in a body before Justice STEERS. Their visit to the Police Court was caused by one of the brothers of the Church living, as alleged, in improper relation with a young woman of the Church. The erring woman on being told that her course was causing some excitement, retorted by criminating some of the other sisters, and mutual recriminations followed The local minister advised a settlement of the case according to the rules laid down in the book of discipline, and a final adjournment took place before Justice STEERS. As no one would make any definite complaint, the Justice could do nothing.

AN OLD DODGE.—The Twenty-first Ward Police were requested yesterday to have a look-out for a youth about 20 years of age, dressed in dark clothes and a gray cap. He called at the residence of Dr. Griscom, No. 42 East Twenty-ninth street, and asked to see the Doctor. On being told that the Doctor was absent from the City he wrote him a note, but as he left took by way of memento Mrs. Griscom's gold spectacles. At the house of Dr. Rising in Lexington-avenue, where he also called, he repeated the same dodge. He went away from here taking with him a porte monnaie containing $12, and a case of surgical instruments.

LADY'S POCKET PICKED.—Miss Schoffer, residing at No. 103 Sullivan street, had her pocket picked on Saturday of $100 in bills, as she was passing through Bleecker-street, near Christopher. The robbery was made known to the police, and an effort made to find the guilty party, but without success. The money was subsequently found concealed under a pile of goods near Christopher-street, and had, doubtless, been placed there by the thief, with a view to return and reclaim it.

AN INCAUTIOUS SLEEPER.—John Carroll, residing in Brooklyn, strayed to this City on Saturday, and having quite a sum of money in his pocket, determined on having a comfortable spree all alone. New-York liquor "fetched him," and before he was aware of it he had stretched himself out on the pavement near the Five Points and was sound asleep. While he was in the enjoyment of his serene slumber a man was caught examining his pockets and transferring their valuable contents to his own. The man, who gave his name as Thomas Langon, not having a license for this kind of business, was taken to the Tombs and locked up.

DISHONEST DOMESTICS.—Mary Reurs, a young German girl in the employ of Henry Schroeder, No. 180 Sixth-street, on Saturday evening, found $97 of her employer's money stowed away between the mattresses of his bed. The temptation was too much for her, and she pocketed the money. She admitted the theft when charged with it, and returned all but a few shillings which she had spent Mary Gormau, a servant girl at No. 1 Waverley place, was arrested, charged with stealing jewelry and dresses to the value of $60 from the room of one of the lady-boarders. The two girls were locked up for trial in the Jefferson Market Prison.

DISHONEST PORTER.—For some time past, pieces of silk have been missing from the store of Woodward, Mount & Co., No. 65 Reade-street Suspicion rested upon David Welsh, the porter. On Saturday morning, a watch was set upon him as he opened the store, when he was seen hiding away a piece of silk under his vest. He was immediately arrested, and Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for examination. About $200 worth of silk is believed to have been stolen

GAMBLING-HOUSE VISITED.—On Saturday afternoon some of the Mayor's Police paid a visit to the alleged gambling crib of BUTT ALLEN, No. 474 Broadway. They arrested BUTT ALLEN and DAVID SOWCE, *alias* Spanish Dick, each of whom gave bail in $1 000 before the Mayor to answer. An affidavit had been made by PETER G VONDERHOOF, of Long Branch, N. J, of his having, in about twenty minutes time been done out of $13 at "faro" at this establishment on Friday last, hence the official visit and arrests

STABBING.—About 1 o'clock, Saturday morning, a difficulty occurred in the disreputable house No. 74 Reade street, between some of the girls and Harriet Brown, the landlady. Catharine Doughay drew a knife and stabbed Mrs Brown, inflicting a dangerous wound. She was removed to the City Hospital. The assailant was locked up to answer.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A young man giving his name as Charles Smith, attempted on Saturday evening, to pass a counterfeit $5 on the Merchants' Bank of Newport, R. I , at the restaurant corner of Broadway and Waverley place. He was arrested, and other counterfeit money was found in his possession. He was taken before a Police Magistrate and committed for trial.

PETER DAWSON SENTENCED—APPEAL.—The notorious Peter Dawson, who kept a low den of prostitution in Water street, where he imprisoned white girls and compelled them to submit to brutes of all nations and complexions, and locked them up in his premises, was arraigned at the Bar of the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday for sentence. Judge Phillips, his counsel, stated to the Court, by way of disproving the charge against his client, that several of the females who had been arrested when the descent was made upon his premises, and who appeared as witnesses against him, went to his house, which is now closed, and there asked Mrs. Dawson to take them back. This fact they would prove by intelligent and responsible witnesses.

Judge CONNOLLY, for the Court, held that inasmuch as Dawson had pleaded guilty to the charge, such testimony was now inadmissible. The prisoner was then sentenced to *two months' imprisonment* in the Penitentiary, and fined $50. His wife, Rebecca, the Court said, was presumed to have acted under the coercion of her husband, and therefore the charge against her must be dismissed, and she was discharged.

Mr. Phillips gave notice of an appeal to the Court of General Sessions, in the case of Peter Dawson.

☞ Depot for the Sale of Dr. Witmer's CELEBRATED PILE SUPPOSITORY is only at No 158 Bowery This is the only article that will positively cure external or internal Piles. Reference will be given to gentlemen of the highest respectability in this City, who were cured by this article.

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ A Card.

JULY 23, 1858.

Mr. A. BARTHOLF respectfully calls the attention of the public to the fact that, owing to the great demand for his large size manufacturing Sewing Machines he has until the present time been unable to introduce to their notice his new FAMILY size. Trusting that this will prove an ample apology for the previous delay he is happy to announce that he is now prepared to offer to all a Family Sewing Machine, which, for CHEAPNESS, DURABILITY AND ELEGANCE OF WORK, far exceeds anything ever introduced before, and cordially invites an examination of the same, now on sale at the dépôt No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all ; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ If You Intend to Ride on Horseback, do not forget to examine Neill's Patent Safety Stirrups. They must be seen to be appreciated For sale by J. B. & J. BULL, No. 206 Broadway, near Fulton-st ; C. FRANCIS, opposite Bowery Theatre, and other respectable dealers.

MARRIED.

THURSTON—SNOW.—In this City, on Thursday, July 22, by the Rev. Edward Lathrop, ALFRED THURSTON to CATHARINE M., daughter of Prince Snow, all of this City.

SLAUSON—BLUM.—In this City, on Thursday, July 22, by the Rev. Dr. E. D Smith J. S. SLAUSON, Esq., to Miss SARAH R. BLUM, both of this City.

DIED.

KETCHAM.—In this City, on Sunday, July 25, after a short illness, ELLA AUGUSTA, only child of Jno. S. and Phebe J. Ketcham, aged 1 year, 7 months and 27 days.

Her remains will be taken to Northport, L. I.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

BUSSEY.—In this City, on Sunday, July 25, MARY CHRISTINE, infant daughter of Valentine and Mary S. Bussey.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 72 East 29th-st.

JOSEPH.—In this City, on Saturday, July 24, ESTHER, daughter of the late J. L. Joseph, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, S. S. Joseph, No. 135 East 13th st., without further invitation.

HULL.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, July 23, JOHN C. HULL, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock from his late residence, foot of 61st-st., East River, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 25, Mr. EPENETUS KELLOGG, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 1 East 3 th st., near Lexington-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

WILLIS.—In this City, on Sunday, July 25, LAURA, youngest daughter of B. H. and F. E. Willis, aged 1 year, 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, July 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 77 Delancey st.

MEAD.—In this City, on Saturday, July 24, suddenly, ELIZABETH, widow of Geduthan Mead, aged 65 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, J. B. Mead, No. 27 Morton-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CRYGIER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 25, Mrs. MARY CRYGIER, in the 89th year of her age.

☞ Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

HAZLETON.—On Sunday, July 25, ISAAC BALDING, son of Charles A. and Caroline B. Hazleton, aged 3 months and 25 days.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 25, RICHARD MURRAY, of the County of Sligo, Ireland, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 113 West 25th st., this day, (Monday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M.

DEVINE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 25, HANNAH DEVINE, wife of James Devine, of consumption, in the 6 th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Bedford av., near Gates av., East Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 27th at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family, also those of her son, Joseph M. Devine, are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Flatbush for interment.

NESTELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 25, GERTRUDE E., wife of A. A. Nestell, aged 44 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 257 Henry st., on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

OSTRANDER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 24, in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, of consumption, DAVID W. OSTRANDER, aged 43 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Fulton av., near Adelphi st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HIGENBOTTOM.—At Williamsburg, on Sunday, July 25, MARY, wife of John Higenbottom, aged 51 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son, Saml B. Higenbottom, No. 189 South 5th st., Williamsburg, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of fine quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is..........950-1,000 parts pure
The English sterling silver is..........925-1,000 parts pure
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin and 25 parts purer than the English sterling We manufacture our own silver ware and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

RELIEF
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Wall-st.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of eight (8) per cent., leaving a surplus of over $40,000.

This Company is now issuing Policies at the reduced rates of premiums, and also allowing the regular commissions to brokers and others.

JAMES H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

NECK-TIES ONLY!!!

SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
NECK-TIES of every description,
NO. 36 WARREN-STREET.

REMOVAL.
STRANG ALRIANCE & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. BECK & CO.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY YET MADE in Chemistry has been FRANKS HAIR COULEUR. This article is free from any mineral or poisonous substance, and will restore your hair to its natural color in a few weeks. Agent for New York only at the Bowery Drug Store, No. 158.

NOTICE.

In the matter of JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS *vs.* JELLINGHAUS & Co., *for an infringement by defendants on plaintiffs' trade-marks and labels the following judgment was rendered by* JUSTICE SLOSSON, *of the Superior Court of the City of New-York on the 23d of April* 1858 :

It is ordered and adjudged, that the defendants, William Jellinghaus and Julius Prœbsting and their agents and attorneys, be and they hereby are perpetually enjoined and restrained from selling, or offering, or consigning for sale or otherwise circulating or introducing into use any cutlery, (not of the manufacture of the plaintiffs,) with the stamps, trade marks or labels of the plaintiffs, or any counterfeits or imitations thereof and particularly any cutlery, not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, having stamped thereon the words "Rodgers, Cutlers to her Majesty," or the name "Rodgers," or contained in packages having labels thereon containing the name of the firm of "Joseph Rodgers & Sons," or their place of business, "No 6 Norfolk-st, Sheffield," or the words, "Cutlers to her Majesty."

Copy of a letter from Jellinghaus & Co, Platt-st., New-York, in reference to the above case

NEW-YORK, Oct 27, 1857.

Messrs JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Sheffield England : We find ourselves unable to offer any substantial defence to the suit you have brought against us, complaining of our sale in this City and elsewhere in the United States, of German cutlery, with spurious stamps and labels in imitation of the trade-marks of your house The truth of the charge we are compelled to admit ; but we would say in extenuation that we were originally drawn into the business by having undertaken, through our German connection, to fill an order for these articles for another firm which failed before the goods arrived here, and left them on our hands Immediately upon service of the injunction in your suit, we desisted from further sales, and we have erased the spurious marks from all the cutlery which then remained on hand, and destroyed all the counterfeit labels We are perfectly willing that you should take a decree in the suit, awarding a perpetual injunction against the use of your trade-marks, stamps, and labels, and condemning us in the expenses of the litigation ; and as we understand that your object in instituting the proceeding was not the recovery of money, but the vindication of your rights, and the protection of the reputation of your manufacture, we trust that you will be satisfied with such a decree, without claiming damages for the past sales.

In conclusion, we can only express our regret for the infringement of your rights into which we have inconsiderately been led, and give you our word of honor that you shall have no cause for like complaint in the future.

Yours, respectfully,
WM JELLINGHAUS,
JULIUS PRŒBSTING.

GODFREY'S
EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS,
For
Softening the skin,
And improving the complexion.

This admirable preparation of elder flowers is very fragrant as a perfume. Elder flowers have from the earliest ages been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most perfect beautifyer of the skin To tan, sun burns freckles, redness, &c., &c., it will speedily and completely remove.

EUGENE DUPUY, druggist, No. 609 Broadway.

Sold everywhere.

$2,000 SOLD BY LEMANS, SAVAGE & Co., of Montreal.

The best Druggists in New-York sell Dr. SMITH'S Electric Oil. See list next week.

Fourth order from E. M. Guion, Esq., in ten days :

NEW-YORK, June 2 1858.

Dr. SMITH : Please send me one box each size Electric Oil. It sells well. Yours truly. E. M. GUION.

TO THE AFFLICTED OF THE UNITED STATES.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL.

NOTICE.—To the druggists in the United States, Canada, California, West Indies, South America, and to exporters, captains and supercargoes. I have appointed F. C WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New York the exclusive wholesale agents for my Electric Oil, and in future the guaranteed "genuine" will have their signatures attached to every bottle.

Dr. GALUTIA B. SMITH.

Dr. SMITH can only be consulted at No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York

To the citizens of New-York.—Extraordinary medical discovery.—The beautiful scientific experiments of Dr. Philip, Professors Ure, Liebig, Bacquerel, Farraday, Humboldt, and other philosophers of modern times, have established the identity of magneto electricity with the nervous influences. It is now certainly known that electricity is an essential element of life, and that in the absence of this subtle fluid in the human organism disease and death ensue.

'Tis electricity that moves the world ;
By this the planets through their orbs are hur'ed
With strength Almighty ; in its nature wild,
And yet, when tamed, restores the infant child.

GREATEST CURE IN THE WORLD!
FOR RHEUMATIC OR ANY OTHER PAIN.

$10,000 worth ordered by the great patent medicine house of Wells & Co.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858

Dr. SMITH—*Dear Sir :* We have sold your ELECTRIC OIL during the past three or four years, and find that it gives wonderful satisfaction. We are now out, and at your prices will take $10,000 worth, assorted sizes as the demand seems to increase both in this country and in England Please send us bills and circulars, and we will advertise to the amount of $2,000 in New York, or become responsible therefor, as you prefer.

Yours, truly,
F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 115 Franklin st.

DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures neuralgia.
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures piles.
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures gout.
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures burns.
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures croup.
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures sprains.
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures asthma.
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures erysipelas.
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures salt rheum, &c. and many other complaints named in the bills. As a general rule there is no disease that may not be quickly alleviated but a radical cure may be expected in all the above cases

In all nervous diseases it operates as a charm, soothing spasms and speedily dispelling pain. It will cure all spinal diseases, palsies, rheumatism, nervous affections, &c. It seems to have an extraordinary and magic effect upon very painful swellings and has often reduced and cured them in one day, sometimes in less time ; it is soothing and pleasant ; it gives more permanent as well as instant relief than anything ever before used, and its sedative influence over nervous pain is highly approved by medical men many of whom have used it.

Such testimony as that heretofore published, with that of leading physicians and druggists, clearly proves that the genuine ELECTRIC OIL made by Dr SMITH is THE GREATEST OF ABSORBENTS and the true alleviator of human pain.

Come and try for yourselves, ye lame and suffering and rheumatic ! Come and try

The deaf shall hear, the trembling limb be strong,
And groans of anguish mellow into song.

No peddlers sell this article—beware!

Many of the best families now use it, even on infants, instead of using powder and puffs, as it heals up the little irritating sores, relieves the pain of teething, and may always be relied on in the most obstinate sores and pains

If ladies would consult common sense, instead of using cosmetics, and use this oil, it would eradicate all pimples, freckles, eruptions, tan and sores, both on their own and children's persons I wish every lady to know this, and if they will notify me, after trying it, of a single failure, I will refund the money. It immediately relieves one of all annoying bites from insects frees the little ones of the irritating pimple caused by heat &c.

WASHINGTON, D C, March 14, 1858.

I have sold the Electric Oil made by Dr. Smith of Philadelphia for some time and all have pronounced it far superior to anything before in use for similar complaints. One customer (Mr. Bioer) says he would not be without it in his house, and that the oil appears to be almost infallible for pain, neuralgia, &c.

J B MOORE, Druggist, Pennsylvania av.

Dr. SMITH'S Electric Oil cured my Paralysis I am over 75 years old. M. ANTONEDIEUS
No 111 Prospect st., Brooklyn.

Dr. SMITH'S Electric Oil gave me entire satisfaction in one day. J. S. FOUNTAIN,
India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

Dr. SMITH'S Electric Oil cured my deafness in three days. Mrs. THOMPSON, Pine Plains, N. Y.

Dr. SMITH'S Electric Oil cured my rheumatism in one day. I had to walk on crutches.
Hon. E. KILLINGSWORTH,
No 52 South 5th st., Philadelphia.

Dr. SMITH'S Electric Oil cured my son, who was two years under the care of an eminent physician, and given up as a cripple for life. Captain J. W. HARCOURT,
People's Line office.

Dr. SMITH'S Electric Oil cured Edwin Forrest, Esq.

Dr. SMITH'S Electric Oil is an infallible remedy for salt rheum, of however long standing, and is the most soothing of all known remedies

Dr. SMITH'S Electric Oil is the only genuine in the world

(From the most eminent drug house in Rhode Island ; third order in a short time :)

IT SELLS BECAUSE IT CURES.

PROVIDENCE May 1, 1857.—Dr. SMITH, Philadelphia : *Dear Sir :*—We are entirely out of dollar-size your Electric Oil—not a single bottle in the store. If you cannot send the whole of our last order please forward, at once, 5 or 6 gross dollar and same of medium sizes, and 10 gross small.

It is well spoken of, and we anticipate large sales.

Truly yours. J. BALCH & SON.

$4,000 SOLD BY F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York.

$5,000 SOLD BY OTHER NEW-YORK dealers

$3,000 SOLD BY WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

$2,000 SOLD BY M. S. BURR & CO., Boston.

$2,000 SOLD BY GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston.

$2,000 SOLD BY WILSON, FAIRBANKS & CO. Boston.

$2,000 SOLD BY H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, Me.

$3,000 SOLD BY F. E. SMITH, MONTPELIER.

$1,000 SOLD BY J. L. THOMPSON & CO., Troy.

$1,000 SOLD BY J. D. PARK, ESQ., Cincinnati

$1,000 SOLD BY BACON, HYDE & CO., St Louis.

$1,000 SOLD BY MORTON & CO., HALifax.

$1,000 SOLD BY N. D. LABADIE, GALveston.

$5,000 SOLD IN ENGLAND, within six months, of Dr. SMITH'S GREAT ELECTRIC OIL.

Pain must leave when this remedy is applied.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.

FROM THE ARTESIAN WELL, ST. CATHARINE'S, CANADA WEST, IN ITS NATURAL STATE.—Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, want of action in the Digestive and Urinary Organs, Liver Complaints, Diseases Peculiar to Women, and a General Purifier of the Blood

The subscriber is appointed Sole Agent for the United States for the sale of the above celebrated Water. Having received great benefit himself from its use, he recommends it for the cure of the above complaints.

The Water is sold in its Natural State by him, and a pamphlet, giving an analysis of its properties, will be given to any one who may require it

The following certificates are a few of the wonderful cures produced by its use within the past year, and coming from gentlemen well known, divests them from all quackery.

COPY.

From Gen. Webb, Editor of Courier and Inquirer.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1858.

C. L. MATHER, ESQ.—*Dear Sir :* It is quite unnecessary for me to give you any certificate of my experience in relation to the curative effects of the Water of St. Catharine's Well Canada West. You will find all you desire in the columns of the *Courier and Inquirer.* I have repeatedly expressed my conviction both from personal experience and observation, that in most cases of Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Neuralgia, they will find it a specific

Since my visit to the well in 1855 I have never ceased to recommend its waters, as altogether the most extraordinary in their beneficial effects that have ever come under my observation

The testimony referred to, is the more valuable, as it was not given to benefit a friend, but published for the good of the public, and in the hope of benefiting the afflicted. Yours very truly J WATSON WEBB.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1858.

C. L. MATHER—*Dear Sir :* For inflammatory rheumatism, I have used the water from the Artesian Well, at St. Catharine, Canada West, which you gave me, and found it in the highest degree efficacious

The water from the well in its natural state, without being boiled or concentrated, is in my opinion to be preferred. Truly yours. EDWIN FORREST.

It can be had by the bottle, or in any quantity, packed for transportation, by application to the subscriber, where all further information will be given.

C L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House New-York.

LIME AND CEMENT.
NEWARK OLD COMPANY.
ROSENDALE OF ALL BRANDS.

For sale at Manufacturer's prices Afloat, to be delivered alongside of any vessels in New-York or vicinity. Lime of all kinds will be sold and delivered on the same terms First quality whitewashing Lime for $1. Apply to GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st.

REMOVAL.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Have removed to
Lofts No 106 Duane-st.,

Where they offer for sale on the most favorable terms every description of the finer class of goods for MEN'S WEAR, adapted to the MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING TRADE.

HODGES & CROSS' YANKEE SAUCE.—The delicate, pungent, aromatic flavor imparted to all kinds of fish, meats, salads, oysters, soups, curries, &c. renders this the best Table Sauce ever offered a discriminating public It improves the appetite, strengthens the digestive organs, imparts tone to the system, and counteracts the injurious effects of too great table indulgence. Private families, hotels, steamboats or restaurants who consult the relish of a meal or the equipment of the table, will never dispense with the Yankee Sauce at either breakfast, dinner or supper.

This Sauce, wherever used, is superseding all other articles of the kind, and is destined to become as indispensable as sugar or salt. It is within the reach of all. While used upon the groaning tables of the rich, it equally adorns the humble board of the poor.

Sold by all grocers and general dealers throughout the world, for 25 cents per bottle.

BARNES & PARK, General Agents,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

CONSUMPTION, NERVOUS DEBILITY, ASTHMA.—DR. JULIO SAMSON, late of Lima, Peru, attends specially on the above affections at No. 511 Broadway. He offers the Peruvian Coca, (a plant so much recommended by Von Humboldt and the late Captain Herndon, U. S. N., in their works on the Amazon River,) as a certain and sovereign remedy in bronchial affections, consumption, nervous irritability and decline of the nervous system. References—His Excellency J. R. Clay, United States Minister at Lima, Peru ; his Excellency J. De Osma, Peruvian Minister, Washington. Consultations in English, French, German, Spanish, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
MONDAY EVENING, July 26,
GREAT COMEDY NIGHT.
BLAKE AND BROUGHAM.
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
with the following powerful cast:

Mr. BLAKE	as	Dornton
Mr. BROUGHAM	as	Goldfinch
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT	as	Harry Dornton
Mr. CANNOLL	as	Mr. Sulkey
Mr. SMITH	as	Mr. Silkey
Mr. DUNCAN	as	Malface
Mrs. BLAKE	as	Widow Warren
Miss CLIFTON	as	Sophia
Miss VERNON	as	Jenny

Promenade Concert in the ILLUMINATED GARDEN at 7 o'clock and during intermission.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets ... 50 cents | Orchestra seats ... 75 cents
TUESDAY—Pocahontas.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ...... A. H. PURDY
MONDAY EVENING, July 26, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with
AMBITION,
OR, THE THRONE, THE SCAFFOLD AND THE TOMB.
PHANTOM BRIDE.
The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of
FAMILY JARS.

JONES'S WOOD

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.

The Management are gratified to announce that arrangements have been so far completed that they are enabled to say the
MONSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
already advertised, will certainly take place on
AUGUST SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH.
The entertainments will consist of
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,
every afternoon of the
THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,
arrangements having been already made to procure an Orchestra of
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
while in addition to
CARL ANSCHUTZ and MAX MARETZEK,
they have also secured the services of
J. H. THOMAS, Conductor.
ANGELO TORRIANI, ERNST GRILL and A. JOAN ARX as Conductors.
BALS CHAMPETRES
will take place
EACH EVENING,
in five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS,
the whole of the Wood being illuminated every evening with
SUPERB DRUMMOND LIGHTS,
supplied by
PROFESSOR GRANT.
SEVERAL OF THE PRINCIPAL SANG-VEREINS
have already announced their intention to compete for the
VALUABLE PRIZES
offered them. Arrangements have also been made with
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE, Jr.,
to insure the most
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS
EVERY EVENING.
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS
will also take place.
The admission will be only
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS DAILY.
The order of the various Amusements, as well as the programme of the Concerts, will be given in further advertisements.
The office for all preliminary business, by the kind permission of the Directors, will be at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRENCH COMPANY.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, (opposite Niblo's.)
SUMMER SEASON.
TUESDAY, July 27.
LE PARAPLUIE D'OSCAR,
Comédie Vaudeville en un acte, par M. Jaime, fils.
Principal characters by MM. TALLOT, C. SAGE, THIERY, EDGARD, EDMOND Mlle. ELEANORE and Mme. DAIRE.
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
by the Artists, late of the
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
Conductor of Ballet .... M. COLLET.
LE NIAISE DE SAINT FLOUR,
Comédie Vaudeville en un acte, par MM. Bayard et G. Lemoine.
Principal characters by Mlle. JULIETTE, Mme DAIRE, MM. TALLOT, THIERY, EDGARD and EDMOND.
Conductor of Orchestra .... M. SIMON.
For the purpose of giving every person an opportunity of witnessing the French performances and Ballet, the following will be the
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Seats (numbered)	$1.
Parquet	50 cents.
Balcony	25 cents.

Box Office open for the sale of Orchestra Seats on Monday and Tuesday, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. Wood .... Proprietor | S. Bleeker .... Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with the grand
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE

Continues a place of attraction. Statuary, and other works of art interesting to strangers, on exhibition daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, THE WONDERFUL, will commence an entirely new series of Miracles in the way of Fascination, Divination, Demonology, Witchcraft, Spirit-Rapping, Enchantment, Ventriloquism, Magic, &c., &c. EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and at 7¾ P. M., during this week. The incomparably beautiful and interesting AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY, &c., all to be seen as usual. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children, under 10, 13 cents.

METROPOLITAN GARDENS, THIRTIETH-ST., SECOND-AV.—The Hutchinson Brothers will give their grand Acrobatic and Gymnastic Entertainments on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY next. They have engaged at an immense cost the celebrated Aeronaut, Professor Marion, who will ascend in his mammoth balloon "Excelsior," on Wednesday, July 28, at 7 o'clock. Gate open at 5 o'clock on Wednesday, at which hour the interesting operation, the inflation of the balloon, will commence. Admission on Wednesday, 25 cents; and on Monday and Friday, 12 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—Met at the Mercer House on Friday evening, July 23, to pay the bills for the celebration of the Fourth of July. After paying for music, dinner, powder, use of horses, drivers, &c., $110 in cash was appropriated to 21 sick, blind and needy members of the Corps, and $25 reserved for the Burial Fund, making the sum of $250 received from our patriotic Common Council for the celebration.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 32 Waverley-place. Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, July 26, at 8 o'clock, in the University Chapel. An essay will be read by AUSTIN ABBOTT, Esq.; subject—*Duties of Young Men to the Church*. Young men are cordially invited to attend.
EUGENE THOMSON, Recording Secretary.

CITY MISSION.—THE MONTHLY MEETING of the City Tract Society will be held THIS EVENING, in the Union Theological Seminary, at 8 o'clock, when the Missionaries will present their monthly reports. A prayer-meeting will be held at the same place, at 4 P. M. All are invited to attend.

YALE, 1843.—THE CLASS OF 1843 WILL MEET in New-Haven on Wednesday, July 28, 1858. A general attendance is requested and expected.
D. WM. HAVENS, Secretary.
EAST HAVEN, Conn., July 19, 1858.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PATENT IRON RAILINGS,

MANUFACTURED BY WM. D. CUTLER & CO.,
UNDER THE WM. S. FULLER PATENT,
Suitable for inclosures of every description.
WM. D. CUTLER & CO.,
Sole owners and manufacturers under said patent,
Office No. 75 Nassau-st., room No. 2.

IRON RAILINGS! IRON RAILINGS!!—Cheapness, style and durability combined, as manufactured by W. D. CUTLER & Co., sole owners of the Wm. S. Fuller's Improved Patent, for constructing iron fence, suitable for inclosures of every description. All orders for railings under this patent, if left at this office, will be promptly executed.
N. B.—All sales or negotiations made under this patent, by any other than the subscribers, are infringements, and will be dealt with accordingly.
WM. D. CUTLER & CO.
Office No. 75 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

BARNES & COLE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York
(Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND STEAM ENgine, 30 or 40 horse power, with pump and fly; with or without boilers. Address, with full particulars, J. R. B., Box No. 163, Paterson, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS,
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The great French sale, embracing the entire stock of
VICTOR ARMAND & JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
by order of
THE FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,
Must positively close
IN TWO WEEKS.
The richest FRENCH MANTILLAS
OF
FRENCH LACE,
REAL GUIPURE,
RICH BLACK TAFFETA,
LADIES' TRAVELLING WRAPPERS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Must all be positively sold irrespective of producers' cost.
The greatest bargains ever offered.
Ladies, call and see.
A splendid chance for strangers
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.

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AT 40 PER CENT BELOW COST.
ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.
Elegant large flounced Mantillas at $6 50.
Exquisite large flounced Mantillas at $8 50.
All the fine goods proportionately cheap.
GUIPURE MANTILLAS,
DUSTERS AND TRAVELING CLOAKS.
ALL SELLING OFF
TO CLOSE THE SEASONS' SALE.
No. 415 Broadway.

THE TRADE ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE
THE
IMPERIAL EXPANSION SKIRT.
PATENTED JUNE 22, 1858
And manufactured by
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 69 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
THESE SKIRTS ARE MADE OF THE BEST WATCH SPRING STEEL,
And are
UNEQUALED FOR GRACE AND BEAUTY.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

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FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY!
5,000 yards fine BLACK and WHITE MUSLINS, 10 cents.
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8,000 yards beautiful CHALLIS DE LAINES, 12½ cents.
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8,000 yards New Materials for TRAVELING DRESSES, 28 cents.
10,000 yards the very best ENGLISH CALICOES, 10 cents.
500 BLACK BAREGE ROBES at HALF-PRICE.
MANTILLAS and BONNETS at 40 per cent. reduction.
Strangers will please observe—
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A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on Monday, July 26, a superb assortment of
LACE AND MUSLIN BASQUES,
CAPES, &c., &c.
Price $2 50 and upwards.
ALSO
GREAT NOVELTIES IN BLACK LACE MANTILLAS,
HALF SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
Suitable for the present season.
Just received per steamer *America*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India-Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths, to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3000.—A MAN OF GOOD REFERENCE, with above amount, will be accepted as a partner (one third interest) in a manufacturing business, long and well established and improving, and is now a first class house of its kind; is located down town, or a few streets above Chamber st.; occupies the ground floor, with store for the sale of goods. For the times, the establishment is doing its share, if not more. From Oct. 1 (the commencement of the panic) to July 1, it has cleared $150 per month. Address, with real name, W. M., Box No. 129, *Times* office.

FOR SALE—A STEAMBOAT, WITH HER tackle, apparel and furniture—155 feet 6 inches long, 27 feet breadth of beam, 9½ feet depth of hold, and about 340 tons burden—adapted either for freight and passengers or towing. The boat is in good order, well furnished and provided according to law; her boiler nearly new, with an engine having a 44 inch cylinder and 8 feet stroke and the boat in all respects in readiness for use. Though slow, her speed being from 10 to 11 miles per hour, she is a strong and an extremely comfortable and economical boat. A bargain may be had in her if applied for immediately. For further particulars, apply to J. B. CUNNINGHAM, No. 82 Pearl-st.

WANTED—TWO FAST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS, suitable for bay and river navigation, and fitted for passengers and freight, to run on a new route of through travel in connection with railroads. Address S. M. HARRINGTON, President Delaware Railroad Co., Dover, Del.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States. One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times* and also at the *Tribune*. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren st.

$300 TO $500.—A PARTNER WANTED—TO take half interest in a pleasant, cash business, which has been established five years and pays from $30 to $80 per week, exclusive of expenses. A gentleman of agreeable manners and intelligence, with the above amount, which he desires safely to invest, may apply to
LOUIS KAUFMAN, No. 766 Broadway.

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELERS.—For sale, the stock and fixtures and good will of a watch and jewelry store at No. 292 Grand-st.; has been established for the last 20 years; the owner leaving the business. Inquire as above.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO AN energetic young man, who can command a capital of $12,000, to connect himself with a concern established over sixty years. Satisfactory reference will be required and given. Address Box, No. 1,511 Post Office.

WANTED—TO SELL ONE-HALF INTEREST IN the greatest invention known for saving life and property from sinking vessels at sea. Address A. M., Box No. 140 this office.

WANTED—CAPITALIST TO TAKE HOLD OF AN enterprise that will pay annually from 5 to 50 per cent. on the investment. Address B. E., Box No. 142, *Times* Office.

A PARTY HAVING $6,000 OR $7,000 TO invest, can do so advantageously in a safe wholesale business down town. Address, with real name, A. M., Box No. 3,955, New-York Post-Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of TAPPAN & McKILLOP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN McKILLOP, at No. 5 Beekman-st., who is authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.
FRANCIS W. TAPPAN.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. JOHN McKILLOP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, of which the terms are as follows:—

First—The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is McKILLOP & WOOD.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the conducting the business of a Commercial Agency.

Third—The names of the general partners interested therein are JOHN McKILLOP, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, in said State of New York; DAVID WOOD, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner interested therein is FRANCIS W. TAPPAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, aforesaid.

Fourth—The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of $50,000 in cash.

Fifth—The partnership shall commence on the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and terminate on the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
JOHN McKILLOP.
DAVID WOOD.
FRANCIS W. TAPPAN.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of NORTH, SMEDES & CO., in this City and New-Orleans, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
The liquidation of the business will be attended to by the surviving partners, and Executor of W. H. NORTH, either of them being authorized to sign in liquidation of its affairs.
JAMES J. DAY, Executor of W. H. North.
E. B. SMEDES,
ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANS.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the dry goods business, under the style of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., in New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO. in New-York.
ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANS,
EDWIN J. FOSTER,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. GEORGE W. BANCKER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of ROBBINS & SPADONE is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by A. SPADONE.
CHAUNCEY ROBBINS.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858. AMEDEE SPADONE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 331, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE WANTED—BLACK OR GRAY, BLACK preferred; must be 15 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high, stylish driver, long tail; not over 7 years old; must trot a mile in 3 minutes to the pole. Apply to Brevoort House Stables, No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., first stable from 6th-av.

MILK.—A FARMER, WITHIN 26 MILES OF THIS City, offers his mess of milk for sale, consisting of about 180 quarts per day, sent by the New-Haven Railroad to Centre-st. Depôt, where the freight is one fourth less than by the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 6 Allen-st., near Division, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

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NEW SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS
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Encouraged by the unexampled success of our novel and extraordinary Premium Offers, in the circulation of the long-established and popular pictorial monthly, the UNITED STATES JOURNAL, and in the sale of our valuable books, we now announce our new programme of premiums for the season of 1858 and 1859, embracing the celebrated Art Union Series of twelve large and splendid Steel Plate Engravings, and a schedule of Gold Watches, Rich Jewelry of all kinds, Gold Pens, etc., offered on a scale of liberality surpassing all previous offers.

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The following is a list of a few of the articles with the amount of the club for which it is given as a premium, and the postage required for its delivery by mail.

		Postage.
Splendid Detached Lever, enameled dial, eighteen-carat Gold Watch, warranted a perfect time-keeper	$60 00	
Elegant Lepine, enameled dial, eighteen-carat Gold Watch	50 00	
Large Double-Slide Gold Pencil and Gold Pen warranted to be solid gold throughout	6 00	9c.
Beautiful Gold Pencil, warranted to be solid gold throughout	2 00	9c.
Gold Pencil, Gold Watch Key and Gold Tooth-Pick combined	8 00	9c.
Extension Silver-Case Pencil (warranted same as coin) and Gold Pen	2 50	9c.
Rich Gold Band Bracelet	4 00	9c.
Fancy Gold Mosaic Bracelet	8 00	9c.
Superb Lined Gold Locket, engraved and turned	4 00	6c.
Set of Gold Cameo Ear-Drops	6 00	6c.
Set of Gold Coral Ear-Drops	6 00	6c.
Gold Cameo Pin for Lady	5 00	6c.
Gold Florentine Pin for Lady	5 00	6c.
Gold Bar Cluster Pin for Gentleman	2 00	3c.
Set of Gold Cameo Studs	3 00	3c.
Set of Engraved Lined Gold Studs	2 00	3c.
Set of Gold Cornelian Sleeve-Buttons for Lady or Gentleman	4 00	3c.
Superb Friendship Ring, solid sixteen carat gold, richly enameled	4 00	3c.
A Miss's Ring, solid sixteen-carat gold, set with stone	2 00	3c.
Among the Engravings are:		
The Signing of the Death Warrant of Lady Jane Grey, from the celebrated painting by Daniel Huntington, 22 inches long by 17 inches wide	1 00	12c.
The Trapper's Last Shot, from the great painting by W. Ranney, 18x24	1 00	12c.
The Angler's Daughter, from the great painting by Landseer	50	9c.
Sparking, from the painting by F. W. Edwards	50	9c.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

$300.—FOR SALE—A SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano-forte, magnificently finished in style of Louis XIV., double round corners, carved legs, pearl keys, with elegant carvings of most elaborate design, powerful rich tone; celebrated City makers two years' warrantee. Apply at No. 618 6th av., near the Crystal Palace. N. B.—Those in want will find this the greatest bargain to be found in the United States, on examination, as this piano cost $700, as will be shown. It has a portable shipping case. Can be seen till Friday, at any time.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains. Second hand Pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $100, $125 and $165. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $220, WITH rosewood music stool to correspond; full 7 octave, rosewood case, round corners; carved music desk and pedals; manufactured by one of the oldest City makers; is as good as new splendid tone beautifully finished and ornamented. Call at the residence 7 2d-st., near Bowery.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, next, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating Primary School-house No. 49, now in the course of erection in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the School Officers of the Ward. Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder, or bidders, to complete the heating process, so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward previous to any payments being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for heating Primary School-house No. 49, IXth Ward." The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, } Committee
JOHN KENNARD, } School
WM. E. BEARDSLEY. } Officers.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. & W. GEERY.
Nos. 719 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, to do general housework. Will be found willing to make herself always useful. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 178 Madison-st., 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or regular waitress; takes the whole charge of the silver and parlors; wages $6 to $7; city or country. Also, a situation for a nice girl of 18; does chamberwork and minds a baby, or waits on a lady who boards; sews neatly; wages $5. Call for 3 days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT lady, a situation as nursery governess, plain seamstress, or would wait on an invalid lady, or would like to travel with a family going to Europe or California. Apply at the employment office of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers. Good City reference given.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; she thoroughly understands her business; can sew on a machine; has no objections to assist in chamberwork, or assist in taking care of children; good reference given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 Court-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, WILling girls, one as chambermaid or to assist with washing and ironing, or seamstress, or would do housework for a small family; the other would do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and plain sewing. Both have the best of City references. Would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework by a most respectable girl now leaving her last place, in which she has lived 6 years; leaves in consequence of the family removing; has the most unqualified recommendations for character and competency, and will be found a neat and obliging servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as chambermaid, waitress, &c.; is civil and obliging. No objection to go in the country. Inquire at the extensive Institute of Domestics, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th av.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN girl, a situation in a hotel or private family as housekeeper; does all kinds of fine cooking; good reference; apply at No. 120 Clinton st., corner of Atlantic, second floor, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, can make children's clothing; will go in the country or travel with a family; wages $6 to $7. Also by a girl of 16, to mind a baby, sews neatly; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON A situation as seamstress, or to take care of an invalid lady, or would like to travel with a family and take care of children. No objection to go to California. Unexceptionable reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to assist in washing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 198 West 16th st., lower number from 8th-av. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; who can make and embroider all kinds of children's clothes. The best of City recommendations given. Call at No. 112 East 16th st., for two days. Will go in the country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and highly recommended. Would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Can give good reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 193 West 20th-st., (rear,) between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress. Has no objection to travel; has good reference; is an English girl; is a good washer and ironer and very fond of children. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A thoroughly competent person desires a situation as seamstress and nurse, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful and no objection to travel; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 125 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress to cut and fit children's dresses, make fine shirts, or to do anything in the way of such business, by the week or month. No objection to the country. Call at 30 Madison-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, together; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best reference. Apply at No. 233 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; has no objection to help with the washing and ironing, or to go to the country, for a small family. Call at No. 99 4th-st., between Perry and Charles sts., from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GERMAN girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, makes cakes and pies of all kinds, and is a first rate washer and ironer. Also, a highly-recommended girl as first-class waitress. No objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A COLORED WOman as cook, and her daughter as chambermaid. Also, by three American young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, one to do general housework, and one as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman of long experience, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and baker; gets up all kinds of washing in superior style; neat about her work and cleanly in her habits. Best of reference. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; one who understands bread and biscuit, and pastry and has the very best of reference from her last employers. Call at No. 199 East 14th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS Protestant German girl, to do general housework; is a first rate washer and ironer and plain cook; can make bread or cakes; speaks English; give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 Broome st., in the Candy store nearest Norfolk st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and can give the best of City reference; also, by one as waitress. Call at No. 165 East 11th st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, AND to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young woman; no objection to the housework of a small private family; best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, AND to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young woman. No objection to the housework of a small private family. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 6th av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, SMART AND WELL recommended girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Two small girls also want situations. Apply at Wallace's Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; would do chamberwork if required, or take care of children. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 194 7th-av., top floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; has no objection to go in the country; is well recommended and very kind to children. Call at No. 185 West 10th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting. A neat, small girl also wants a place, to care children, go of errands, &c. Apply at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, or would like to travel with a family. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English girl to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 44 West 10th-st., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART, TIDY Protestant girls as nurse and seamstress and chambermaid and waitress or assist with washing; both with good City reference. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress, chambermaid or waiter. Apply at No. 12 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d av., for 2 days.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT FIFTEEN OR SIXteen years old in a wholesale and retail hardware store, to learn the business; one that resides in the lower part of the City and with his parents preferred. Salary first year $75. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 129, office of this paper.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND seamstress, English or Scotch preferred. May apply at No. 164 Fulton-st., first floor, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or at dwelling house No. 256 Grove-st., Jersey City, three-quarters of a mile from the ferry.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, WHO goes out by the week or month and who uses a sewing machine. Apply at No. 8 East 37th-st., fourth door from 5th-av.

WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. A girl with good recommendations can have a good situation in a private family, by applying, after 9 A. M., at No. 79 21-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO TO STATEN Island for two months; a young unmarried man preferred. Apply at No. 152 Wall-st., at 4 o'clock Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO GENEral housework in a small family. The best of references required. Apply at No. 101 Lexington-av.

TO SUGAR REFINING OPERATIVES.—Wanted for the Pacific Sugar Refinery, in San Francisco a full set of hands, who are expected to be in San Francisco by the middle of November. Address, through the Post-Office, with references, CHARLES LAFOUR.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—WANTED—AN EXPErienced blank bookbinder, of sober and industrious habits, qualified to act as foreman in a blank book-bindery. Apply to RIGGINS & KELLOGG, Nos. 123 and 125 William st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy English Protestant man and wife, a situation; he is a first rate farmer; understands it in all its branches; is also a good gardener; she is a good cook and baker; understands dairy work of all kinds; both are willing to make themselves useful, and have the very best of reference. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man. The advertiser is a thorough groom, as well as driver; has long experience in this country and the old country; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. A line addressed to I. D., Box No. 166 *Times* office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a steady, active, Protestant man, who understands his business in all its branches; is acquainted with the City; would prefer the country. Call on or address his former employer W. H. ANABLE, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., this day or Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address T. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife; no incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as good cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; both have good references; prefers the country; will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for three days, at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, a situation; he has high references for character and capability as a vegetable, fruit and florist gardener, and a hot house forcer of grapes and peaches. Apply to Messrs. Thornburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York, for M. J. DONNELLY.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble and temperate man, to take charge of a garden, and one horse, if required; he has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply to WALTER PARK, Florist, Amity-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE German man and wife, Protestants; the man as coachman and gardener, his wife as chambermaid and seamstress, or as laundress; they have good reference; speak good English and will go to the country. Apply, personally, at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family or in a respectable boarding-house. The best of City reference from his last place. Inquire at No. 259 10th-av., between West 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, who perfectly understands all the departments of general gardening, including graperies, greenhouses, &c. Good City reference given. Call or address at SMITH'S seed store, 64 White-st., for G. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, (middle-aged man,) who speaks German, French, and some English. He understands gardening, the care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address G. M., box No. 201 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, SOber and industrious young man, on a farm; understands the management and driving of horses and would make himself generally useful. Address Z., or apply at SMITH'S seedstore, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY BY a sober, respectable young German man, who speaks English well; understands taking care of horses, and is able to take charge of a farm or gentleman's place. Address R. S. T., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; is a young man who thoroughly understands his business, is not afraid to work; can produce excellent City reference and has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 91 East 16th st. J. H.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S AND FARMER'S situation by a man and his wife; the woman as dairy woman; is an excellent cook and Protestant, and has no family. Can give the best of references. Apply at SMITH'S seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S SITUATION BY a young man who has been four years in his last place, and can bring the best of recommendations. Apply at No. 71 William-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, ACtive and honest boy; is willing to do anything to please his employer; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 108 *Times* office.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted a situation by a young man, 23 years old, as porter in a store or delivering clerk; writes a good hand, and is not afraid to work; is strictly temperate. Can give the best of reference from his employer, where he has been for four years. Wages not so much an object as finding a permanent situation. Address J. McC., Box No. 151 *Times* office.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation as copyist in a lawyer's office in this City or Western New-York; writes a fair hand; is well acquainted with the general business of the office; good references given. Lawyers desiring the services of an honest, competent, trustworthy person at $4 per week—copying three cents per folio (100 words)—may address E. B. FAIRFIELD, Box No. 204, *Times* Office, immediately.

TO DENTISTS.—A GRADUATE IN MEDICINE and dental surgery—a good operator of ten years' experience—is open to a temporary or permanent engagement. Address Box No. 221 Post-Office, Newark, N. J., for two days.

TO WHOLESALE JEWELERS.—THE ADvertiser wishes a situation in a good house as salesman. Has had long experience in the business, and can influence a large amount of trade. Address COMMERCIAL, Box No. 149 *Times* office.

INSTRUCTION

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references address AUG. F. NITCHY.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEgiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—This institution continues its session during the Summer. Its delightful location, large and admirably-appointed edifice, fine bathing privileges, attention to physical training, and accomplished corps of instructors in all the branches of an elegant and practical education, commend this school to residents of the City. For circulars, or further particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 184 East Broadway.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

$3.—WRITING CLASS FOR LADIES.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, will receive pupils this day, at only $3 for ten lessons, and guarantees by his system of hand-training, to remove stiffness or trembling from every hand, and give an easy, elegant style. Book keepers $10. Two seats vacant for gentlemen.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOKKEEPING, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The subscriber receives new pupils day and evening, for class or private instruction in Writing, Book-keeping, &c. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. Ladies' class at 11 A. M. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

TWELVE GIRLS—FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD, will be received by the Preceptress of the Hudson River Institute, Sept. 17. Terms for board and tuition, $150 a year. For particulars, address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS IN SEARCH OF POSITIONS should apply at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New York, as we are constantly receiving orders from all parts of the country for teachers of the different branches of education. Those wishing engagements for the coming Fall should make immediate application to SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—AN ENGLISH LADY of long experience in tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family residing in the South. Her acquirements are Music, French, Drawing and Italian, with the usual branches of a well grounded English education. Address to G. S. W., No. 168 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LADY TO INSTRUCT IN PAINTing in a Southern Institution; salary $560 and board. None but superior artists need apply. Address M. WILLSON, Box No. 178 *Times* office.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 11; *Times* office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SERVANTS—OF THE FIRST CLASS IN GREAT abundance and of several nations, German and French included, may be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., where the business of an intelligence office is conducted on a new plan. Foreign languages spoken. Lady in attendance.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers at this or the branch office No. 123 Liberty st. Terms moderate.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress; one as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also by a colored cook and colored chambermaid. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK, CHAMbermaid and laundress for a first-class private family; also 10 smart, plain cooks, washers and ironers, and housework girls, places ready and no charge until engaged, at No. 360 6th av., near 22d-st.

A PLEASANT PARLOR ON THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO LET.—Unfurnished on moderate terms to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE two or three boarders—near the St. Germain Hotel. None but those wishing the best of accommodations and a permanent home need apply. For particulars, inquire at the Union-square Post-Office.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board can be obtained for gentlemen; it is in a healthy location and near to the cars and ferries. Apply at No. 13 Willoughby st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

No. 36 TENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—One or two furnished rooms to let with board to desirable parties; house has all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A GENTLEman and wife can be accommodated with good board and a pleasant front room on second floor, with pantry attached; also, two single gentlemen accommodated. Terms very reasonable. Apply No. 63 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, convenient to the ferries.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, in a private family, two bed-rooms and a parlor, on the second floor, unfurnished, with board. Location between 11th and 3 th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address J. H., box No. 112 *Times* office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a well-shaded room, or tea-room preferred, with breakfast and use of bath in an American private family, whose members number one or two young ladies from 18 to 25 years of age; location Prince and 5th sts., and near Broadway. Address, with particulars, for one week, GEORGE, Box No. 128, *Times* office.

TO PARTIES HAVING MORE HOUSE ROOM THAN THEY NEED.—A gentleman and wife having most of their own bed-room furniture, would like to procure board in a private family between 4th and 6th avs. and 20th and 35th sts.; two front rooms connecting preferred. Gentleman dining down town, except on Sabbath. Address G., Box No. 1,807 Post-Office. Parties of first respectability only expected to answer this.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, LIVING IN style, a little above Madison-square between Broadway and 5th-av., best part of the City, would add a gentleman and wife or family to their number, and make them a home that can be called a home even in boarding; or would let their house; rent about $1,800. Address COMFORT, box No. 192 *Times* office, with name, or no interview.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTEL—NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, L. I.—This hotel first favorably made known to the public, last year will be opened for the season on the 20th inst. Its fine and healthy locality, directly on the "Point" which stretches into the Sound, the distance from the City (25 miles;) facilities for going to and fro all combined, make this one of the most desirable places for Summer residence in the vicinity of New York. The steamer CROTON leaves from the foot of Peck Slip every day at 4 o'clock P. M., and reaches the "Point" at 6—the hour of dining—returning lands her passengers in this City at 9 A. M. Every effort will be made as heretofore to give to families every accommodation, and to satisfy the guests generally. This is one of the few places on the East River, where there is no fever and ague, and where mosquitoes were never known.
R. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.
Letters may be addressed to Sands' Point Manhasset Post Office Long Island.

SURF HOTEL—FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS NOW receiving guests. Extensive billiard and bowling saloons, &c., all lighted with gas. The fishing and yachting grounds in the Great South Bay are unsurpassed. For restoring health to the invalid, especially those afflicted with fever and ague and hay fever, the location is unequaled in the United States. Communication twice daily, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and by steamer from Pen taquit.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st. every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place "Idlewild." Inquiry may be made of JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—MOSES P. BROWN, Esq., No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

BOARD UNDER THE "STORM KING."—Good country board, with plenty of pure milk and good fruit, may be had on the bank of the Hudson nearly opposite Cold Spring; terms moderate. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A pleasant house, in a beautiful village on the Hudson, about an hour's ride by boat or car from the City, would receive as boarders a gentleman and wife. Address HUDSON, Box No. 140, *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with good country board, at a house situated on the bank of a beautiful river, about 9 miles south of Long Branch; terms reasonable. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Leroy-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED in a private family ¾ of an hour from the City accessible by steamboat, cars and stage, for a family of four persons or a party of gentlemen. Address LORTON, Box No. 1,137 Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms in the most pleasant part of Yonkers on high ground, for a small family or single gentlemen. Address or inquire for Mrs. WATTS, at the depôt.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE PALISADES, AT Fort Lee, a quarter of a mile from the landing. Boats running from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Inquire of Capt. ANNETT, steamboat *Thos. E. Hulse*, foot of Spring st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE—ONE AND A half miles from the depôt; beautiful and healthy location. For particulars, address Mrs. L., Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN C. CHEESMAN, General Guardian of Matilda Peirce and Allan Peirce, and STEPHEN T. WYGANT, General Guardian of Grace Wygant, (formerly Grace Peirce,) against DANIEL TOWNSEND, JOHN LANE, SETH C. KEYES and AMELIA R., his wife, James Pe Gray, Henry E. Quinan, William Moultrie, Thomas Palmer, Frederick T. Peet, John P. Wakeman, John A. Davenport, Charles G. Fill, —— Rodgers, and John C. Cheesman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Trustees of Caroline L. Stokes, under the will of Stephen B. Munn, deceased; John H. Mortimer, John T. Walton, Morton Mortimer and Charles Debost.—To Seth C. Keyes, one of the defendants in this action—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, rooms Nos. 23 and 24 Bank of Commerce Building northwest corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858. JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiffs, Rooms Nos. 23 and 24 Bank of Commerce Building, northwest corner Nassau and Cedar streets, New-York.
The original complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of this Court at his office in the City Hall, City of New-York, July 10, 1858.
JOHN FOWLER, Jr.,
jy19-law6wM* Attorney for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MAURICE WHITE against MARY ANN WHITE.—Summons for relief (Com not ser.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 347 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1858.
L. A. LOCKWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy26-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.
ANN E. SHEPPARD, }
WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD, } Administrators.
EDMUND G. SHEPPARD, }
jy19-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN N. WATERS, late of the City of New-York, bank clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of OWEN & BELLOWS, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of December next.—Dated, New York, May 29, 1858.
SAMUEL B. WATERS, } Administrators.
JOSIAH BLACKWELL, }
my31-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABEL G. BIRCH, late of Camberwell, Surrey, England, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated—New-York, March 13, 1858.
mh15-law6m* DORMAN B. EATON, Administrator.

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 20th st., near 5th-av. T. GOULDSMITH will sell all the furniture in the above house, consisting of three suites of parlor furniture, covered in silk brocade and velvet; solid rosewood etageres, mirror doors and statuary marble tops; rosewood 7-octave piano, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys; pier and mantle mirrors, centre and side tables, secretaries, corner etageres, reception and Turkish chairs, velvet carpets, lace curtains, vases, paintings, bronzes, &c., hall stand and chairs, stair carpets and rods, bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, sofas, rockers, chairs, dining room furniture of every description. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A desirable list of Securities will be offered. For particulars, see Auction head in *Express, News, Courier, Herald* and *Journal of Commerce*, or catalogues, which can be had at the Office No. 4 Broad-st. Special sale on Friday, July 30.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, July 27, 10 o'clock, at No. 23 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, large catalogue sale of white granite and common ware, in lots, to suit City and country dealers. Sales positive, and no postponement.

E. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

THOMPSON HENRY WILL SELL ON TUESDAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 Liberty st., the stock of a watchmaker and jeweler giving up business, about 180 fine gold and silver chronometer, full jeweled and patent lever watches, together with a large assortment of all kinds of jewelry. Glass cases, counters, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXECUTORS' SALE.—Will be sold on Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 230 8th-av., corner of 22d st., a large assortment of merchandise, consisting of house-furnishing goods, hardware, stoves, willow ware, Britannia plate and tin ware, with all the tools and machines used in the shop for manufacturing sheet iron, copper and tin ware, and all the stock in trade of the late John Gregory, of the City of New-York, deceased. SARAH GREGORY, Executrix, and CYRENUS BLOODGOOD, Acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of JOHN GREGORY, deceased.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—A GENTLEMAN WILL LET HIS FIRST-class (unfurnished) house to a desirable private family that would be willing to board himself and wife. The house is pleasantly located near Madison-avenue, in complete order, just having been painted throughout. Reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—TO A RESPECTABLE TENANT, A cottage house and 3½ lots; graces, fruit, &c.; north side 54th-st., New-York, 200 feet east of 10th av.; rent $200. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau st., New-York, 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE, STABLE and eight lots of ground in 86th st., 100 feet east of 3d-av., formerly occupied by Dr. Delafield. Apply to JAMES McGINN, 3d-av., between 87th and 88th sts.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 413 BROADWAY, CORNER of Lispenard-st., one of the most desirable locations on Broadway. For terms, &c., inquire of WILLIS & CONKLING, No. 256 Broadway, up stairs.

ROOMS TO LET.—A HANDSOMELY-FUR-nished parlor and two bed-rooms, with plenty of closets, gas, bath, &c., on second floor, in East 14th st., with use of kitchen and servants' room. Family private. Rent moderate. Address T. H., Union-square Post-Office.

A HOUSE TO LET.—THE LARGE HOUSE NO. 84 Franklin st.; a good location for a French or German hotel and saloon. Inquire at the grocery No. 97 Franklin, corner of Church st. Immediate possession.

WASHINGTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.— A very desirable house to let in this delightful situation, at a low rent. BONDLOW, Agent, Montague st., near Court.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants at a cheap rent. J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE—A comfortable two or three-story house, in a good location. Address W. I., Box No. 125, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall and 1½ miles from the New Haven Railroad Dépôt at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house, bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE NEAR the dépôt, West Bloomfield, N. J., consisting of a moderate-sized genteel house, with about two acres of ground covered with every variety of fruit trees. The location is elevated and beautiful, at a distance of 4 miles from New York, three miles north of Orange, and in time, per railroad, one hour from New-York, five times per day. The village of West Bloomfield stands on an elevation of some 500 feet above tide water, with New-York and Brooklyn in view, and is one of the most healthy places in the State. For other particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan buildings, or R. M. BOYD, of firm of Cameron, Edwards & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE.—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, new and in complete order, with six or eight lots of ground attached, about 1½ miles from the ferry by omnibus, will be exchanged for a small farm in New-Jersey, not far from the city and near a railroad. The property alluded to is valued at $8 000—incumbrance $2 000. Would take a difference of $1,500 or $2 000 in cash. In point of beauty of situation, healthfulness and social privileges, the property above cannot be surpassed in the vicinity. Address B. NOBLE, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the dépôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Situated in the village of Bloomfield, N. J., containing 15 acres under a high state of cultivation; good water and a living brook runs through the place; house, barn, wagon, horse, &c., together with or without the crops in the ground. Apply at No. 44 Beekman st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT, OR FARM OF 40 ACRES, for sale or exchange for City property, 12 miles from the City Hall, near Newark; house and out-buildings roomy and convenient; abundance of fruit trees, and fine court yard. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 15 William st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS— A new brick house with the modern improvements, good shade, splendid view, carriage house, half or one acre of ground located on Warburton-av., three minutes' walk from Glenwood dépôt. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st., basement, or J. YOUMANS, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE LARGE country seat and two acres of land situated on the Crescent, at Astoria, L. I. Apply on the premises, or at No. 251 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARMERS, MECHANICS, TEACHERS, AND ALL WHO MAY BE PLEASED TO JOIN— TAKE NOTICE.—You are respectfully invited to call and join a Colony of 100 or more, to purchase from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of very desirable unimproved and improved lands for farming and other purposes, in the centre of the new County of Cumberland, Tenn. The Court house is built, and improvements have commenced. These lands (say next to the 148 County lots, which are 33 feet by 165 feet,) may now be bought for from $1 to $10 per acre. I examined them last February carefully. They are inviting and desirable. For quality they are No. 1. The climate is very healthy and delightful. For full particulars apply to WILLIAM DAY, and see his journal, at room No. 5, Mechanics Bank Building, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. B.—Call between 12 and 2, and 5 and 7 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—SITUATED IN FISHKILL, Dutchess County, New-York, 4 miles from Hudson River Railroad Dépôt on the main road, containing 103½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation; on the premises is a large double house not quite finished; also, barns and out-houses. Will be sold low in consequence of the death of the owner. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or E. L. HALEY'S Farm, or of R. BOITS, at Coal-Yard, Flatbush av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T. 88, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COOKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE No. 5 Hall of Records,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PILOTS, NO. 69 SOUTH STREET.—Notice is hereby given that the anchor hereinafter described will be sold at public auction to pay expenses unless claimed by the owners within one week from this date, viz.: One anchor marked E C N, weight 1,546 lbs. Taken from Pier No. 27, East River, Oct. 24.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1858. D. A. NASH, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 10, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PEN-alty of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day. M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL st., (Phoenix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 45 Wall st., Phoenix Bank Building.

R. S. LANSING & CO.
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York.
Alsop & Chauncey, do.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York.
Carey, Howard & Sanger.
Erastus Corning, Albany.
Gray & Danforth, Boston.
Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of
France,
Great Britain,
Ireland,
Holland,
Belgium,
Spain,
Portugal,
Switzerland,
Italy,
Germany,
Russia,
Sweden.
ALSO, ON
Athens,
Beyrout,
Constantinople,
Jerusalem,
Alexandria,
Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.
New York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest semi-annually at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph, an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.
20 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.
R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 5, Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 9, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.

The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50 000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5, Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

$150,000 N. Y. STATE 5s, DUE 1868, interest payable quarterly in New-York.
$100,000 Ohio State 6s, due 1861; interest payable semi-annually in New York.
$10,000 California State 7s, due 1877; interest payable semi-annually in Sacramento City.
U. S. Treasury Notes and other first-class securities for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.
Will be ready for sale August 1st, $50,000 Hamilton County, (Cincinnati,) Ohio, 8 per cent bonds.
Interest payable semi-annually in this City. Security equal to any State stock.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held in the City of New York on July 15, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

$25,000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on first-class improved and unincumbered Milwaukee property in the heart of the city. Security ample. Best New-York references given. Address A. B., Box No. 1,444 Post-Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

WANTED—$1,000 OR LESS FOR ONE YEAR OR more at seven per cent. interest. The securities will be satisfactory and undoubted. Address S. H., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

OILS

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 38 William-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, July 23, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIREC-tors have declared a semi-annual dividend, from the earnings of the Canal, of five per cent., upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Aug. 3d, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to the stockholders resident of Philadelphia and its vicinity, at the office of Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books of this stock will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 3d day of August.
H. D. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 337 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank on and after Monday, Aug. 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COM-pany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams, Esq. (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK, July 17, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DE-clared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW YORK, July 20, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 10 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, '58.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DE-clared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all claims proved against FREDERICK G. SWAN will be paid by the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on and after the second day of August next.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
THEODORE HINSDALE, Assignee, No. 19 Nassau st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. D. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVE. E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
J. H. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall st., (late Continental Bank,) New York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-STREET,
NEW YORK, June 14, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BY-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle, and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half-yearly interest.
J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

TO FARMERS.

POTATO-DIGGER.—This is a new and highly-improved implement, got up by myself, after *long experience of working it in the field*. It is by far the best thing of the kind in use. One man and a pair of horses will dig faster than twenty men can pick up. It throws all the potatoes (even the smallest) upon the surface of the ground, and leaves them clear of dirt.

IMPORTED MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT—RED AND WHITE.—Very superior—selected by my agent abroad, expressly for my retail trade, from the choicest varieties grown in the Mediterranean.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE-POWERS—Of my own manufacture—also of all other approved makers, of every description, from one to ten horse machines. Overshot and undershot threshers, with and without cleaners or fans attached.

PORTABLE IRON MILLS—For grinding Corn, Wheat, &c., by horse or steam power; the best ever used. Price $50.

PORTABLE CIDER AND WINE MILLS—Improved last year; the best in the market.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of every description—SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS GENERALLY.

PERUVIAN GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME, DRIED BLOOD AND WOOL MANURE, FLIDE GUANO—the last two are new and highly-useful fertilizers.
R. L. ALLEN,
Nos. 189 and 191 Water st., New York.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at and all stations North of Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge. do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M., for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M., for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, June 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.— GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—Cabin, $20; Deck, $6.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 7. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. Freight six cents per foot. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 7.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to Macon, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus and Albany, Ga., sold at much less than local rates. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including Stateroom, $5. Running time, 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The 'Glen House' is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-niture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York, Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York, Wed'ay, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY . . . Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY . . . Sept. 1

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH'N LIGHT . . Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL . . . Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AMERICA.— Consignees are informed that the AMERICA will commence discharging on MONDAY MORNING, the 26th inst. All goods for which permits are not received, will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 cents. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDAN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
*Friday, July 23, 11 A. M.	*Friday, July 23, 11 A. M.
Friday, July 23, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 6 A. M.
Saturday, July 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 7 P. M.
Sunday, July 25, 7 A. M.	Sunday, July 25.
Monday, July 26, 2½ P. M.	Monday, July 26, 7 A. M.
	Tuesday, July 27, 6 A. M.

Where the * occurs the Red Bank Landings are omitted, the Boats leaving New York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar.
The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.
Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat, also stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS—JULY, 1858.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, July 26 . . 7½ A. M.	Monday, July 26 . . 2 P. M.
Monday, July 26 . . 4½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 27 . . 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 27 . . 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 28 . 3 P. M.
Wednesday, July 28 . 9 A. M.	

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. Time Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 122 Broadway. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

JULY, 1858.—THE REGULAR AND OLD ESTABLISHED LINE.—For Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Captain J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Monday, July 26, 2½ P. M.	Monday, July 26, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, July 27, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 27, 6½ A. M.
Wedne'y, July 28, 3 P. M.	Wedne'y, July 28, 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 29, 5 P. M.	Thursday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 30, 5 P. M.	Friday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 31, 5½ P. M.	Saturday, July 31, 7 A. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arriving at		Returning next morning, leaves	
Bayles' Dock	5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood	6:30 A. M.
Great Neck	5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove	7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point	5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point	7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove	6:00 P. M.	Great Neck	7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood	6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock	8:00 A. M.
		Arrive at N. York	9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort, can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos st.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY FIFTY CENTS TO BRIDGEPORT.—From Peck slip pier, No. 24 East River—every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the new and elegant steamer BRIDGEPORT.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—OPPOSITION TO COMBINED MONOPOLY.—Fare 50 cents. The steamer TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson st. at 7 A. M., landing at Caldwell, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, and Catskill.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continuous gums and rubber base, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention.
DR. S. B. SIGESMOND,
No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS.—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain, Dr. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st., will devote two hours each day from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month, for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, he will extract gratis for whom he wish it.
W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.—Protected by letters patent, dated Feb. 19, 1856, Oct. 28, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Sales rooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers.

MEDICAL.

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin st.,
PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS.
SOLE AGENTS.
Can be sent by Express to any part of the United States.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last twenty-seven years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.
Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in the City. N. B.—See his diplomas, in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon, a sure guarantee against deception. Charges moderate.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.
DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*.
No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ASTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies, is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

DR. WARD—NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the most perfect cures of private diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, sole reliance for permanent cure. Hundreds fail of cure by not applying first to Dr. WARD. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., perfectly private. Attendance till ten o'clock P. M. Afflicted, call without delay. No charge for consultation.

WATER-CURE INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL. —Drs. TRALL, GORTON and SMALLEY receive invalids at No. 15 Laight-st., and attend to out door practice in City and country. All diseases treated without drugs. Female ulcerations and displacements speedily relieved. Cancers are cured by an easy and safe process. Patients have the rare privilege of attending the Lectures of the School Department.

500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers st.; also at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 107 Broadway, No. 109 Fulton-st., cor. of William.

DR. ESMERALDO HAVING RETURNED from his recent visit to European hospitals, has resumed the practice of his profession in this city, and may be consulted in difficult cases of private disease, by all who would avoid imposition from medical pretenders, at his office No. 289 Canal st., third door East of Broadway, up stairs; and where his medicines and medical books may be obtained.

THE GREATEST HUMBUG OF THE AGE! to see an entire family, and sometimes a whole neighborhood, all suffering, half sick, half dead, with Fever and Ague, when the OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are warranted to cure in one week. Dépôt No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Price $1.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—REED'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists'.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.
Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10.30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.
Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

TEMPERANCE EXCURSION.—E. L. SNOW Social Union No. 1, will celebrate their 12th anniversary by a grand Pic-Nic Excursion on TUESDAY, July 27, to David's Island, (Long Island Sound.) Superior steamer CATALINE chartered for the occasion, will leave from Roosevelt-st. Pier No. 29, East River, at 8 o'clock, and foot of Broome-st., East River, at 8¼ A. M. Good singing, speeches, dancing, fishing, playing ball, &c., will be the enjoyments of the day, with a band of music. Tickets 40 cents, children half price. Messrs. Kelly, No. 142 East 26th-st.; Snow, No. 68 William-st.; Brulte, No. 65 Delancey st.; Jimmerson, No. 260 5th-st.; White, No. 223 Mulberry st., Committee.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle, fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.— VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers st., New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:
Smoked Hams from 9¾ to 11½ cents.
Smoked Shoulders from 7½ to 8¼ cents.
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 10 to 10½ cents.
Mess Pork and Dutchess Co. Mess from $16 50 to $17 25.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 11½ to 12 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY, Nos. 119 Broadway and 203 Canal-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Coroner's Inquests.

A MOTHER AND HER CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest Saturday, at the corner of Forty-first-street and Eighth-avenue, upon the bodies of Mrs. THOMAS RYAN and her daughter ELLEN RYAN, 9 years of age, who died from burns. The mother used some camphene to start the fire, and the flames extended to the can containing camphene, causing an explosion, scattering the contents over her clothing and enveloping her in flames. She was so badly burned that she died in a few minutes. Her child ELLEN was standing near her, and her clothes also caught fire, and she was burned so severely that she died Saturday morning. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered. Mrs. SHERIDAN, a sister of Mrs. RYAN, was lying on a bed sick, and in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, was severely burned.

THE COLORED WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN THE FORECASTLE OF A SCHOONER.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of the unknown colored woman found dead in the forecastle of the schooner *Medad Pratt*, lying at the foot of Beekman-street, which was reported in Saturday's TIMES. The evidence corroborated the facts as published. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by congestion of the brain produced by intemperance and exposure." The deceased was about 27 years of age, and her general appearance indicated that she had been leading a dissolute life for some time. The three colored men who belonged to the vessel and were arrested on suspicion of having foully dealt with the deceased, were, on the rendition of the verdict, released from custody.

CRUSHED TO DEATH WHILE INTOXICATED.—An inquest was held Saturday upon the body of JOHN LYNCH, who was found with his head crushed near the fenders of the Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-street. The deceased had, while intoxicated, laid down on the string-piece of the pier, and when a ferry boat came in, the timbers of the fender jammed against his head, killing him instantly. Verdict—"Accidental death." Deceased was 22 years of age and a 'longshoreman.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—AUGUSTUS SMITH, employed on the Russian frigate building in Mr. WEBB's yard, foot of Lewis-street, fell from the upper deck into the hatchway on Friday afternoon, and died on Saturday morning. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict rendered accordingly.

BOYS DROWNED.—THOS. L. HOOK, a boy 13 years of age, who resided at No. 19 Ludlow-street, was drowned, Saturday evening, while bathing at the foot of Christopher-street. CHAS. REEVES, a boy 9 years of age, on Saturday afternoon fell off the pier foot of Canal-street, and was drowned before assistance reached him. Inquests were held yesterday upon their bodies and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered in each case.

SUDDEN DEATH.—MARY KIRNON, 67 years of age, on Saturday afternoon fell to the pavement dead, as she was passing through Thirty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue. An inquest was held yesterday at her late residence, No. 293 West Thirty-sixth-street, and a verdict of "Death by disease of the heart" was rendered.

Mayor's Office—SATURDAY.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Board organized on Saturday, but transacted no business. Commodore KEARNEY was present, and made inquiries in reference to the discharge of the *Susquehanna*. It has been reported that two of the men employed on her had sickened on board. It has since been ascertained and believed that they did not contract fever on board that vessel, but from other vessels where they had been employed, and that fact was communicated to the Commodore. The frigate *Susquehanna* is now nearly discharged, and almost ready for the application of disinfectants.

Reasons for Removal.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 24, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an act of justice, permit me to correct the reportorial statement in your issue of Friday last, to the effect that I was dismissed the Police Department on account of intoxication. The charge against me was that of insubordination.

In this connection, as the matter will prove of general interest, allow me briefly to refer to the causes which indirectly led to my dismissal: When but a special patrolman I was appealed to by a self-appointed committee to subscribe to a fund then being raised for the purpose of presenting to Inspector Cameron, of my Precinct, a gold badge. Urged by my friends, who argued its policy, I contributed the average amount—two dollars. The result was as anticipated by my advisers. The Inspector favored my selection, and in a short time I was duly appointed a full-fledged Policeman. Thus far all was well. Some four months since the famous "Nye Presentation Committee" was formed, and in common with the entire Department, I was importuned to contribute my mite towards the project of presenting the Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners a house and lot. I peremptorily refused; at the same time stating, indiscreetly, I admit, that I was coerced into subscribing toward the Inspector's gold badge. From that moment I knew no peace. Every act of persecution and petty annoyance that my foes in the Precinct could devise, was brought to bear against me. I was dogged from post to post. I was insulted time and again, until, goaded to desperation, I indiscreetly applied an epithet to my Sergeant, for which I suffered the penalty of expulsion. The result was not unanticipated. I do not regret it, neither do I seek to palliate the offence for which I suffered dismissal. I am, though, proud of the spirit of independence which I displayed, and proud to know that, as a mechanic, I have ample means to afford myself and family a comfortable living independent of Commissioners, with the best of whom I now am peer. DANIEL SHEEAN,

Ex-Patrolman Seventh Precinct, 91 Henry-street.

ARSON CASE AGAINST "SKINNY" MCCUE.—It will be recollected that a few days ago Fire Marshal BAKER caused to be brought from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island a young man named JAMES MCCUE, otherwise known as "Skinny" MCCUE, alias Peter Kelly, whom the Marshal had arrested on a charge of arson. The case has been examined by Justice QUACKENBUSH, and the accused is required to find bail to answer the charge. We understand the Marshal is on the look-out for two or three other persons belonging to the same gang. Two of MCCUE's former associates have been sentenced by Judge RUSSELL to one year each in the Penitentiary.

[Advertisement.]
LAKE HOUSE,
Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y.,
Major W. FIELD, Proprietor,
Late of the United States Hotel, Saratoga, and the New-York Hotel, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The ladies should remember this is the second week of the great sales of rich dress goods at Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street. We are assured by those who have visited these sales, the loss to the proprietors must be immense. The stock is full, and embraces every grade and style of fashionable fabrics. Housekeepers will also find every article adapted to use, at an immense sacrifice on the original cost.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities eqnally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious disorders of every type, from a slight derangement of the liver to confirmed jaundice, and intermittants of the most obstinate type, are subdued by a course of HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New York.

[Advertisement.]

MR. AND MRS. CLARENCE HOLT.—These eminent European artists will appear at PURDY'S National Theatre, this evening, in a new drama, entitled "Ambition, or the Throne; the Scaffold and the Tomb." Another new drama, called the "Phantom Bride," and the farce of "Family Jars," make up the programme—an excellent company appearing.

Brooklyn Items.

A FIGHT PREVENTED—AN IMPORTANT QUESTION TO BE SETTLED.—The police were duly notified, (as usual,) on Saturday, that a fight was to take place between two "roughs," in the Eighth Ward, some time during Saturday night. Capt. SHANNAN, of the Third Precinct, accordingly made arrangements to prevent any of the participants from getting injured accidentally or otherwise, by stationing a sufficient force in the vicinity of the battle-ground. The combatants and their friends arrived on the ground a little after 3 o'clock, Sunday morning, and the police allowed the principals to get stripped and slushed, when they jumped in among them and arrested eight persons, viz: LAWRENCE HAWLEY, Deputy Sheriff; PATRICK CAMPBELL, Custom-House officer; WILLIAM DAY, cooper; JAMES MCCORMICK, bookbinder; TIMOTHY MCCARTY, porter; JOHN GALVIN, laborer; JAMES BRADLEY, coachman, and Ex-Alderman MARVIN, of the Fifth Ward.

The principals in the proposed fight were JAMES GIDDINGS and PETER DOWNEY. The difficulty originated, we understand, in the shooting of Scabby MCCLUSKEY, by Young JIMMERSON. DOWNEY applauded the shooting, and thought MCCLUSKEY, if he had got his deserts, would have been shot long before he was. GIDDINGS took the other side of the case, and the result was an agreement to fight. Several attempts have been made by them to gratify their pugilistic desires, but somehow or other their plans have been frustrated by the Police. This has led to the rumor that neither of the principals care much about fighting. Warrants were issued by Justice BLACKLEY, yesterday, for the arrest of a number of persons for participating in the above affair.

BROOKLYN MUNICIPAL RETRENCHMENT ASSOCIATION.—A society has been organized in the Eastern District, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. JOHN H. TOBIT, bearing the above name, with the avowed intention to keep a sharp look-out for the benefit of tax-payers. DAVID W. TOWNSEND has been elected President of the Society, T. G. GILLIES, Secretary, and ELISHA HAIGHT, Treasurer. The constitution provides for the organization of a vigilance committee to be composed of one resident from each of the 19 Wards in the city. The society intend to hold a meeting soon.

INTERESTING TO THOSE WHO TRAVEL ON SUNDAY.—The verdict in the case of JOHN S. STUART, who sued the Cypress Hill Plank Road Company, and recovered damages for injuries sustained by a horse, on their road, while traveling over it on a Sunday, has been set aside by Judge LOTT, in the Supreme Court Special Term, on the ground that plaintiff was an unlawful traveler, not coming within any of those classes of travelers allowed by statute to travel on Sunday.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Coroner REDDING was waylaid on Fulton, near Grand-avenue, at 2 o'clock Saturday morning last, by three men, who got him down and robbed him of $5. The Coroner was on a professional tour at the time.

BROADWAY RAILROAD.—It is stated that Mr. THOMAS G. TALMADGE and associates have purchased Mr IRVIN's grant to lay a rail track and new horse-cars on Broadway, from East River to East New-York, and that the work of constructing the road will be commenced early in August.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—During the temporary absence of Mayor POWELL, who has retired to the country for a brief season to recuperate his weakened energies, the President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. KALBFLEISCH, discharges the duties of the Mayor's office with dignity and urbanity.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 114 deaths, of which 27 were by cholera infantum; 9 by dysentery, 9 by consumption; 9 by congestion of the brain; small-pox 2; swill-milk diet, 1; infantile marasmus, 11; do. convulsons, 8; diarrhœa, 5; fevers, 5.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A burglar named CHAS. SCOTT, was arrested on Saturday last, for being concerned in the robbery of the Clarendon House, in Gowanus, several years ago. His accomplice was arrested and convicted soon after the burglary.

SURRENDERED.—Mrs. BROWN, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of attempting to abduct a young girl from this city, was yesterday surrendered by her bail. She found other bondsmen without much difficulty, and was not much annoyed by the change.

A YOUNG WOMAN MISSING.—A girl residing at No. 101 Morton-street, named MARY MYERS, left home to go to church on Sunday the 18th inst., and has not since been seen by her friends.

THE TRUANT LAW OFFICERS.—The Truant Law Committee of the Common Council, having in charge the Truant Institution at Flatbush, last week removed all of the old officers and appointed new and inexperienced persons to fill their places. Since that time the Committee have seen the error of their ways and have reappointed two of the old officers, viz: CHARLES A. DAVIS in the Eastern District and WILLIAM H. VAN BRUNT in the Southern District. They also removed the new appointee in the Middle District and appointed Ex-Alderman MULCAHEY, of the Twelfth Ward, to fill the vacancy.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—MARGARET ARMSTRONG, who was burnt a few days ago at the house of Mr. BEERS, on Fulton street,—her clothes taking fire from a furnace,—died at the City Hospital on Friday of the injuries then received. Coroner REDDING held an inquest, and a verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered.

ST. JAMES CHURCH.—The seventh annual distribution of prizes to the scholars in the School of Christian Brothers of St. James Church, took place Thursday evening at the Athenæum. An address was delivered by the Rev. Father WALSH. The School has now over 500 pupils, who are taught by six Christian Brothers.

A FALLING-OFF.—The Brooklyn *Times* says that thirty-seven lots in the neighborhood of the Mann House, being a portion of the estate of JOHN DEVOE, deceased, were sold on Wednesday for $7,500—a loss of $4,000 on the purchase two years ago.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An elderly woman, named NANCY FEENY, was taken ill Thursday night at her residence corner Columbia and Congress streets, and died in less than fifteen minutes. Her death was caused by bowel complaint.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July. 24.

$10,000	Tenn. State 6s'90	92¾	1600	Reading R. R	45¾
11,000	Virginia 6s	93	100	do......s60	45½
16,000	Missouri State 6s	85¾	100	do...... blwk	45¾
7,000	N. C. State 6s	96¼	25	Mich. Cen R. R.	60¼
1,000	Cal. State 7s	86½	100	do	60½
1,000	Cal. State 7s n. b.	86½	50	do	60¾
5,000	N. Y. C. Bs., '76	98	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	37
2,000	E. R. R. 3 m. Bs '83	76	500	do......b60	37
3,000	H. R. R. R 1st mt.	103½	400	do	36⅞
5,000	Mich. C. R. R. 8 ℘ c 1st m. s. f. con. bds.	96¼	100	Mic. So. & N. Ia. R	23⅞
2,000	Har. R.R. 1st mt.	85	200	do......b30	23⅞
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. bs	86¾	150	do	23¾
3,000	do	86⅞	50	do......s30	23⅝
2,000	Illinois F. B	83	50	M. S. & N Ia. pr. st.	45¾
12,000	LaC.&M.L G.b	32	265	Panama R'd	105¾
1,000	do	31⅝	50	do	106
10	Bank of America	110	50	Illinois Cen. R. s30	77
18	Bank of Commerce	100½	9	do	77
100	Mil. & Miss. R. b60	17⅛	475	do	77¼
100	do......s60	17	50	do......b60	77¼
20	Ocean Bank	94¾	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	90
105	Am. Exchange Bk.	106	50	Clev. & Pitts R.	9
10	Merchants' Bank	110½	100	Galena & Chic. R	90¼
88	Del. & H. Canal Co.	99½	256	do	90⅛
435	Pacific Mail S. Co.	91	100	do......s60	89½
300	N.Y. Cen. R.R. b10	85⅝	5	do	90
50	do	85⅜	350	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	77¾
150	do......s30	85	250	do	77⅝
587	do	85¼	100	do......s30	77½
300	do......s60	84⅞	200	do......s30	77⅜
910	do	85⅛	150	do	77½
50	Erie Railroad	17¾	350	do......s30	77¼
25	do	17⅞	100	do......b30	77¾
350	do	17⅝	200	do......b30	77⅝
150	Hud. River R.R	28⅜	50	do......s10	77⅜
100	do......at60d	28½	50	do......b30	77½
200	do	28½	20	La C. & Mil. R. R.	4⅞
40	Harlem R. R	11¼	150	do	4½

MONDAY, July 26—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows some improvement in the receipt of Customs over the previous fortnight, and a very considerable gain over the business of the month of June. This index to the preparations making for the Fall trade is heartily welcomed as a partial relief to the general dullness of movement. The past week also witnessed some speculation in Sugars, and a material rise in the price of Breadstuffs, though the stock on sale of the latter is almost too limited to authorize free transactions for export. The entries of Foreign Merchandise for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,801,648, as against $8,530,805 the same week in July last year. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,462,388, as against $889,051 the corresponding week last season. The difference is in the increased movement of the great staples of Cotton, and Grain and Flour. The shipments of the week embrace 225,000 bushels Wheat, and 37,267 bbls. Flour. The Export of Specie, chiefly in Gold bars, received by the last California arrival, amounted to $1,031,443. The same week last season $1,893,893. The shipments include $356,000 by the *Fulton* for Havre on Saturday. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $5,335,940, as against $5,157,606 at the close of the previous week. The receipts from duties, which continue to be paid extensively in Gold, (even the 3 ℘ cent. Treasury Bills being held up by the banks for the small interest they carry,) amount to $816,000, the largest week's business since the beginning of the year. The whole Specie movement of the week is about $1,210,000 against the bank reserve, and will, probably, reduce the large average of last Monday, $35,328,184, to about thirty-four millions dollars, with the California packet of July 5 nearly due. The Exchange market having left off quite tame for the last packet, at 109¾ ℘ cent. for London, the export demand for Bullion is likely to continue moderate. The market for money during the week was quiet and easy. The demand is reported dull, in comparison with the large offering of means on temporary employment at 3@4 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, and 4@5 ℘ cent. on first-class mercantile paper.

The late fiscal year being closed with the month of June, and the results at this port presented in summary, in the TIMES, early in the month, we resume our comparison of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at New-York for the calendar year. According to the monthly returns from the Custom-House from 1st January, 1858, to the 30th June ult., the Imports of Foreign Merchandise, excluding Specie, amounted to | $60,006,271 |

Imports of Foreign Merchandise, excluding Specie, amounted to	$60,006,271
Add three weeks in July	$10,490,017
Total since Jan. 1	$70,496,288
Against same time in 1857	$145,455,741
Decrease full one-half, or	$70,959,453

According to the same tables, the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported,

amounted to	$31,643,378
Add three weeks in July	3,761,953
Total since Jan. 1	$35,405,331
Against same time 1857	41,626,458
Decrease this season	$6,221,127

The same tables make the Export of Specie

since Jan. 1	$12 359,959
Add three weeks in July	2,232,763
Total since Jan. 1	$14,591,712
Against same time 1857	25,999,437
Decrease this season	$11,407,725

The Receipts of Gold from California, and of Gold and Silver from Foreign States, at New-York, from Jan. 1, 1858, to present date, are:

In California Gold		$19,513,631
Foreign Coin		1,778,363
Together		$21,291,994
Against 1857:		
In California Gold	$18,325,268	
Foreign Coin	5,352,012	—23,677,280
Decrease since Jan. 1		$2,385,286

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	85@85½@85
New-York and Erie	18@17⅝@17¾
Reading	45⅝@45¼@46
Rock Island	76@78@77⅜
Michigan Southern	23½@23¾@23¾
Preferred	44¾@46@45¾
Illinois Central	75@77¼@77
Panama	105@106@106
Pacific Mail	85@90½@91
Hudson	28½@28¼@28½
Galena	88¾@91@89½@90
Missouris	85½@85¾@85¾
Virginias	93@93¾@93
Tennessees	93@92½@93
La Crosse Land Grants	31½@32@31⅝
Toledo	36½@37@36⅞
Delaware and Hudson	99@100@99½
Michigan Central	58¾@59½@60¾

The market for Stocks opened on Monday last under the dull tone of the previous Saturday, and a number of the Brokers, without reference to their position as buyers or sellers calculated on a very quiet week, and on rather lower prices in consequence. But as the business progressed through Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the market manifested increased strength, leading to an active speculation on part of the Share list for the succeeding three days. In the forenoon of Saturday, the sellers rather preponderated, and there was some realizing at the Board on previous contracts in New-York Central at 85⅝@½@85, say 3,000 shares, which influenced a momentary pause in the market, and subsequently induced lower Street sales. There was no printed list in the afternoon, but at the informal gathering of the Brokers, in the Board room, the depression of the morning passed off, and the general market left off steady. The preponderating influence of the Board has become rather *Bullish* than otherwise, though this was less manifest on Saturday than the previous two or three days.

The heaviest Share dealings of the week were in New-York Central Rock Island and Galena. The *short* line in Central, is still large, and the stubbornness of the stock at prices 3@4 ℘ cent. above the late sales on this line, induces, as usual in such cases, the most industrious efforts to affect the confidence of new buyers in the dividends. As these have never varied from 8 ℘ cent ℘ annum, and will *not* be varied in August—according to all, and the most concurrent information from Albany—old or investment holders are, of course, uninfluenced by these pretended doubts. The *short* line in Galena has not yet been relieved, and most of the deliveries on Saturday were made on borrowed stock. The contract sellers at 82@84 early in the month went upon the calculation that there would be *no* dividend. This was directly in contradiction to the known financial position of the Company on the 1st June, and their almost assured ability to earn and place the money for a dividend of from 3½@5 ℘ cent. in New-York from the business of June and July. The line of the road for these two months was operated for about $130,000, or $65,000 a month, and the gross earnings being in the neighborhood of $400,000, and the interest on the debt of the road being provided for, no difficulty was encountered in paying 4 ℘ cent., or $240,000. The *Bears* in the Stock now presume on the disappointment of some of the stockholders that 5 ℘ cent. was not declared, and on the announcement of the dividend rather increased their contracts. The full result of the movement is yet to be determined. Thus far the difference against the speculative sellers is 6@8 ℘ cent. The mere fact of the dividend of 4 ℘ cent. on this stock, has strengthened confidence in the calculation of 4 ℘ cent. on Rock Island in October, and the same on Michigan Central in December, and the shares of both Companies advanced 2 ℘ cent. during the week. The speculative movement in Rock Island is quite large, and on a Street supply of only about 5,000 shares out of the capital stock of 55,000 shares. Pacific Mail shares have further and rapidly advanced to 91 ℘ cent., making a difference against the late speculative sales of 12@15 ℘ cent. A good part of the contracts, however, were closed at about 85@86 ℘ cent., and the additional rise is on the heavy cash profits now being realized by the Company, and the hope that the arbitrary control of the whole present surplus will not be insisted upon by the executive officers, as against the wish and true interest of the great body of the stockholders, to reduce the amount by an extra dividend of 10 ℘ cent. This would still leave about a million of dollars, mostly in cash and city stocks at cash value, for future wants and contingencies. The shares of the Panama Company are again advancing. The speech of the British Colonial Secretary, and the proposals of Mr. CUNARD for a line of steamers from England, *viâ* Panama, to Vancouver's Island, will attract increased attention to the stock abroad. Mr. CUNARD, Jr., is a Director of the Company, and is now on a visit to England. The shares of the Pennsylvania Coal Company have advanced to 80 ℘ cent. The August dividend, we hear, will probably be the same as in February, 3 ℘ cent. The other Coal shares, Delaware and Hudson and Reading, were firmer at the close of the week. The trade over the Reading is improving, and the strike in the Delaware mines has been accommodated. In State Stocks the changes of the week were not important. Missouris firm, at 85⅞@86 ℘ cent.

The Stock Exchange Board, on Saturday, restored to membership Mr. JOHN G. WESTON, who lost his seat in the troubles of last Fall.

The circulation of the five New-Jersey Free Banks, against which proceedings of foreclosure have been instituted, has been reduced to the following sums: Bank of Trade, $48,600; Artisans', $33,000; Merchants', of Paterson, $7,000; State Security, $3,000, and Ocean, $9,000.

The quotations for Bank Notes and Land Warrants, as corrected by MORSE & BROTHER, No. 15 Wall-street, to Saturday afternoon are:

Bank Notes.	Dis.	Bank Notes.	Dis.
New-York State	—@ ¼	New Orleans and Mobile	—@ ⅜
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ⅜	Tennessee	—@2¼
Philadelphia	—@ ⅜	Michigan	⅜@1
Pennsylvania	—@ ⅜	Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	—@ ⅜
Baltimore	—@ ⅜	Illinois and Wisconsin	1¼@1½
Maryland	—@ ⅜	Canada	—@ ½
S. Carolina and Georgia	⅜@1		
North Carolina	—@1¼		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, ℘ acre	$1 10	$1 15
80 acre warrants, ℘ acre	90	92
120 acre warrants, ℘ acre	79	82
160 acre warrants, ℘ acre	90	92

The Bank of France, on its July report, holds in Bullion, $105,591,000. The Bank of England, $87,040,000. The Banks in the seaboard cities of the United States, $67,067,000. The aggregate is *two hundred and fifty millions*, the heaviest sum total since the year 1853, before the Russian war, and about one hundred and sixty millions more than in November last, when the French and English Banks were brought down to about $55,000,000 each, and the New-York Banks, (October 13,) to $5,500,000. The heaviest sum ever held in one establishment was by the Bank of France in 1852, $123,000,000. On the last French and English reports the commercial discounts were on the increase, showing some improvement in trade in both countries.

The London *Daily News*, of July 9, says that:

"From a statement compiled by Mr. JAMES LOW, showing the amount of specie shipped by the Indian steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company during the first 6 months of the present year, we have derived the following abstract:

	Gold.	Silver.
Total in January	£16,019	£589,642
Total in February	20,316	825,188
Total in March	13,282	539,233
Total in April	8,734	115,530
Total in May	7,263	271,615
Total in June	2,190	592,637
Total in 6 months	£67,801	£2,933,845

For the corresponding period of last year the total was £68,292 in gold, and no less than £8,674,349 in silver. The exports for the East from Marseilles and the Mediterranean ports have been £80,873 in gold and £510,872 in silver, against £30,408 and £1,814,991 in the corresponding six months last year. Consequently the East has absorbed in 1858 £7,012,649 less specie than in 1857. Mr. Low also puts forward the following estimate:

AGGREGATE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports and exports of gold and silver, as laid before the Committee of the House of Commons, (now sitting) for the past seven years, (1851 to the close of 1857,) produce the following results:

Imports of gold into Europe from producing countries in seven years, to the end of 1857		£130,000,000
Imports of silver		29 870 000
Total		£159,870,000
Exports of gold beyond Europe	£22,500,000	
Exports of silver to India and China	56,670,000	
Total		£79,170,000
Estimated increase to stock of bullion in Europe		£80,700 000

Or the equivalent of *four hundred millions of dollars.*"

The following, from the New-Orleans *Picayune* of July 18, is the last Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks:

BANKS.	LOANS. July 17.	LOANS. July 10.	SPECIE. July 17.	SPECIE. July 10.
Citizens' Bank	2,847,130	2,833 653	2,679,996	2,661,270
Canal Bank	721,020	754,776	1,002,181	949 824
Louisiana	1,456,713	1,469,836	2,664,492	1,811,485
Louisiana State	2,853,270	2,822 032	3,001 957	3,175,372
Mech. & Trad.	412,359	456 518	622 501	562 794
Bk. of N. O'l'ns.	1,111,571	1,198,154	298,507	366,582
Southern Bank	185,335	194 96	126,330	141,943
Union Bank	638,524	714,171	329 212	391,565
Bk. of J. Robb	235,512	229,195	194,048	222,869
Crescent City	876,539	871,868	116,543	169,179
Bank of America	562,502	571,332	382,001	371 983
Total	11,975,475	12,116,486	10,877,768	10,772,886
	Decrease	$141,011	Increase	$104 882

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. July 17.	CIRCULATION. July 10.	DEPOSITS. July 17.	DEPOSITS. July 10.
Citizens' Bank	1,263,735	2 314 165	3,819,282	3,604,150
Canal Bank	667,300	706,830	1,035,088	1,853,638
Louisiana	863,721	806,634	2,942,188	2,099,468
Louisiana State	1,548,675	1,606,175	4,176,395	4,256.141
Mech. & Traders'	185,475	189,260	926,142	874 045
Bk of N. Orleans	421,245	430 990	702,888	757,170
Southern Bank	188,200	190,735	220,064	229 583
Union Bank	619,906	643,240	618,837	712,408
Bank of J. Robb.	338,830	344,250	193 482	203 917
Crescent City	143,015	144 230	284,517	199,812
Bank of America	203 640	205,325	523,291	517,370
Total	7.452 101	7,671,834	15,422,154	15,307,702
	Decrease	$210,730	Increase	$114,452

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. July 17.	EXCHANGE. July 10.	DUE DIST. BANKS July 17.	DUE DIST. BANKS July 10.
Citizens' Bank	1,054,257	1 041,807	466,470	411,491
Canal Bank	1,510 698	1,667 833	129,479	116,351
Louisiana	1,220,829	1,578,402	387,475	375,087
Louisiana State	339,540	432 165	180,733	144,222
Mech & Traders	264,926	252 252	26,072	31,331
Bk. New-Orleans	425,182	406 669	85,661	63,716
Southern Bank	943,590	949,962	—	—
Union Bank	482,547	489,842	36,392	32,704
Bank of J. Robb	162 012	143,055	24,263	12,018
Crescent City	45,717	27 613	7,315	5,865
Bank of America	8,632	10,624	—	—
Total	6,427,930	6,970 154	1,343,860	1,192,605
	Decrease	$542,224	Increase	$151 965

The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday has the following report of the Coal Trade of the week and season:

"The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 41,453.04—by Canal 41,406—for the week 82,859.05 tons. The quantity sent shows an increase of 2,286 tons over last week—but it falls short of the supply for the corresponding week last year.

The Railroad and Canal are running neck and neck. Last week the Canal led the Railroad a few tons; this week it is reversed. Boats have been a little scarce by Canal—and we also learn that vessels have been scarce at Port Richmond for the last week or two, and Coal is accumulating a little. The current low freights, and the uncertainty of obtaining cargoes, have caused many vessels to tie up, where they will remain unemployed until the business increases and the rats now paid are advanced.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	42,831	41.453
Schuylkill—Canal	41.135	41,406
Lehigh—Railroad	12,331	11,090
Lehigh—Canal	36 000	24,865
Delaware and Hudson Co	19,827	12 156
Pennsylvania Coal Company	30,820	No report.
Scranton, South	7,260	13,934
Totals	165,384	144,904

We have no report from the Pennsylvania Company this week, but presume it would make but little difference in the aggregate. Compared with last year the trade continues to decline weekly.

The trade sums up in the aggregate as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	1,078.875	850,486
Schuylkill—Canal	558.643	478,843
Lehigh Valley Railroad	236,086	267,392
Lehigh Valley Canal	362 988	325,735
Delaware and Hudson Co	153,056	109,753
Pennsylvania Coal Company	217,348	206,121
Scranton, South	169,170	260 634
Totals	2,776,166	2,498,874

Including the Shamokin and Wyoming Regions and the Scranton Trade North, the decrease on Anthracite Coal this year will reach at least 350,000 tons so far. The Bituminous Coal Trade has also fallen off nearly 100,000 tons."

Uniformity of Bank Averages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper being the one in which the weekly statements of your City Banks are published, I take the liberty to suggest to those who seem to misunderstand the *intent* of Sec. 1, Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, that in order to be uniform in the statements required to be published, "showing the condition of the Bank on the morning of each day of the week next preceding the date of such statement," they should simply bear in mind that *Monday* is the *commencing* and *Saturday* the concluding day of the week. Hence, then, whatever may have been the transactions of *Saturday*, (upon the close of its business Saturday evening,) the Bank will open its books on Monday showing precisely its condition on "*the morning of Monday.*" Very well. Tuesday morning, before the transaction of any business *for* Tuesday, will show the "condition of the Bank" for *Tuesday morning*, and so on till the *morning of the succeeding Monday*—thus giving the "condition of the Bank on the morning of each day of the week next preceding," &c.; and the Bank has all Monday in which to prepare for the Tuesday's publication. Can they not understand that as the Bank "quits work" each night, so is its condition the next morning?

To illustrate;

Saturday evening, balance specie on hand, say	$100,000
1.—Monday morning, balance specie on hand	100,000
Thus Monday morning shows balance as above	100,000
Monday, debit, $10,000—Monday evening balance	90,000
2.—Tuesday morning same balance	90,000
Tuesday, credit, $20,000—Tuesday evening balance	110,000
3.—Wednesday morning same balance	110,000
Wednesday, debit, $50,000—Wednesday evening balance	60,000
4.—Thursday morning same balance	60,000
Thursday, credit, $70,000—Thursday evening balance	130,000
5.—Friday morning same balance	130,000
Friday, debit, $30,000—Friday evening balance	100,000
6.—Saturday morning same balance	100,000

Then the transactions of Saturday leaves the balance for the succeeding Monday morning.

Again: Suppose the bank to commence its business on Monday morning; it opens its doors and its books, and finds that it is ready to start with, say, specie $100,000; this before the appearance of a single customer. Then, of course, that is its condition (so far as regards specie) "on the morning of Monday;" then follow out the transactions through the week, as above noted, and the statement will truly show the "condition on each morning" for the whole week.

The law might have been a little more specific, or rather a little less ambiguous, but I think a careful perusal, and a little reflection, will convince any one that I have rightly rendered its true intent.

BOOK-KEEPER.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 24—6 P. M.

There has been a pretty fair demand for FLOUR to-day, and especially for the better grades, which are scarce and market firm. Common grades are dull; sales 1,500 bbls. at $3 75 for good superfine Wisconsin and Illinois; $4@$4 12½ for extra do.; $4 25 @ $4 45 for good to choice extra Indiana, Canada and Ohio; $4 50@$4 75 for double extra. WHEAT in fair demand and market firm; sales 10,500 bushels Chicago Spring at 75c.; 21,000 bushels warm Milwaukee Club at 75c.@76c. CORN in moderate demand and market firm; sales 75,000 bushels at 52c.@54c. for hot. RYE firm; sales 30,000 bushels at 60c. OATS firm; sales 35,000 bushels at 37c.@37½c. for warm, and 39c. for sound. WHISKY steady: sales 150 bbls. at 21½c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm; boats scarce; 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, 10c. on Corn, to New-York. Receipts light; wind unfavorable. *Canal exports*—2,124 bbls. Flour; 7,132 bushels Wheat; 10,515 bushels Corn; 608 bushels Oats; 300 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 24—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; sales 8,000 bushels at $1 05 for White Michigan and Indiana, and $1 07 for White Canadian. CORN quiet. OATS firm; sales 7,000 bushels at 40c. Boats very scarce in consequence of the late break in the Canal at Schenectady, but rates of freight unchanged. *Lake Imports to-day*—14,000 bushels Wheat; 40,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,600 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats. A large fleet of Grain vessels are on the Lake, and the receipts on Monday will probably be large.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 23.

COTTON firm; sales to-day, 500 bales at 12c. for middling. Sales of the week 6,000 bales; receipts of the week 2,600 bales. Receipts at this port ahead of last year's, 112,500 bales; receipts at all Southern ports, 148,000 bales. Stock at this port, 45,500 bales. SUGAR quiet, at 4c.@6c.; MOLASSES, 30c. FLOUR firm, at $4 25. WHEAT—None in the market. CORN, 85c.; PORK buoyant, at an advance of 25c., and selling at $16 25 for Mess. BACON firm, and held at 7c. for Shoulders, and 8½c for Rib Sides. COFFEE—Sales of the week 2,700 bags. Stock in port, 22,000 bags, against 102,300 last year. *Receipts of the week*—13,500 bags; Prime is quoted at 11½c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ½d.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 24.

FLOUR firm, but quiet, at $4 75. WHEAT steady; white, $1 10@$1 30; red, $1 05@$1 10. CORN scarce, and wanted, at 90c @91c. COFFEE firm; sales of Rio at 10¼c.@11½c. SUGAR is advancing. WHISKY firm; at 25½c.@26c. PROVISIONS tend upward; Mess Pork, $18; Lard, 12c.@13c.; Hams, 10c.@13c.; Sides, 8½c., Shoulders, 6¾c.

MOBILE, Friday, July 23.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were only 50 bales, at 11½c.@12c. for Middling; sales of the week 1,950 bales; receipts ditto, 650 bales. Receipts at this port in excess of last year, 38,500; stock, 14,750 bales.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 24.

FLOUR firm. WHISKY active at 22c. PORK buoyant. LARD 10½c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 24.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet at 60½c. CORN active at 53c. OATS firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—1,100 bbls. Flour; 78,000 bushels Wheat; 42,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—900 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat; 34,000 bushels Corn.

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 23.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 1,000 bales, at 13½c. for Middling Fair.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 24.

FLOUR firmer; New City Mills, $4 75@$5. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN firm. WHISKY buoyant at 26c@27c. PROVISIONS steady.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Saturday—First Board*—$1,000 Lehigh Nav. 6s, '61, 97½; $4,000 do. '70, 97; $8,000 Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '43, 81⅜; $3,000 Delaware Railroad mortgage 6s, 81; $500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 61½; $100 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 81; 6 Minehill Railroad, 63; 14 Beaver Meadow Railroad 53; 4 Catawissa Railroad, 6½; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¼; 2 Morris Canal Preferred, 102; 6 Harrisburg Railroad, 56¾; 50 Reading Railroad, cash, 23; 25 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8⅞. *Closing Prices*—Phila. 6s, 97@97½; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, 97@97½; Philadelphia 6s, New, 102@102½; Pennsylvania 5s, 89½@89⅝; Reading Railroad, 22⅞@23; Reading Railroad Bonds 70, int off, 76@77; Reading R. R. mortgage 6s, '86, 96¾@97; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41@41¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, int off, 98½@99¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, int off, 87@87½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 43@45; Morris Canal Preferred, 101¾@102; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 61@61½; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 63½@64; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8¾@9; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 15½@16; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10¼@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 66½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort., 42½@45; Long Island, 11¾@12; Girard Bk., 11½@11¾; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 48@48½; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾@8⅞; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 57¾@58; New Creek, ¼@⅜; Catawissa Railroad, 6@6¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 28
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 29
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	July 31
North Star	New-York	Southampton	July 31
Austria	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. 2
America	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Northern Light	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 7
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Aug. 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 11
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 14
Hudson	New York	Bremen	Aug. 14
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. 16
American Empire	New-York	Galway	Aug. 17
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 21
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 25
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
FROM EUROPE			
Northern Light	Southampton	New-York	July 14
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 17
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	July 17
Jura	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	July 18
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	July 21
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
American Empire	Galway	New-York	July 27
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 28
Great Britain	Liverpool	New-York	July 28
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	July 31

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Edinburgh for Glasgow.—Mr. A. J. Duncombe John Duncombe, Turk's Island; W. O. Merle, New-York; Mr. Henderson, Edinburgh; John Findlay, Belize, Honduras; Edward T. Pearson, St. Louis; Robert Lockhart and lady, Montreal; Francis Winter, Mobile; Geo. Taylor, Newport; Wm. Roy, New-York; R. Scrimga, Robert Coltart, Glasgow; R. A. O'Brien, Iowa; Mrs. Short, New-York; Mrs. Pedelty, Wisconsin; Jas. Burden, Glasgow; E. Haslam, New-York; Wm. Culbertson, Philadelphia; Miss Wood, New-York; Miss Caroline B. Nichols, Brooklyn; Mrs. G. Smith and child, New-York; Mrs. Sprague, Master Fish, New-York, &c.—Total 34, and 147 in steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—J. W. Dilbell, David C. Smith, James Devlin, Mr. Vandall M Bess, J. W. Balantine, P. English, J. D. Eanes, G. W. Latham, W. McKenzie, C. Lovejoy, B. W. Green, Jr., J. C. Johnson, A. Grant, Jr., Mrs. W. Jones, Miss E. J. Timberlake, Miss J. H. Whitlock, Miss Florence O. Green, Miss Mailert, S. Holmes, J. R Reed, the Rev. A. F Freeman and lady, Mrs. Sullivan, J. M. Freeman, Lieut Blake, W. Hallman, Mrs. Pelot, Jas. Lyon, C. Bradley J. E. Savage, Dr. W. G. Holt and lady, Mrs. Mary Moran, 3 children and servant, and 36 in steerage.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—W Branch, C. H. Davis, Jos. Engel, Mrs. Greenman and 2 children, Wm. D. Hall, Miss M. Kaiser, T. E. Greenwood, J. L. Barber and daughter, R. E. Stanton, Chas. Harras, A. Merritt, H. Moor, W. N. Reeves, Richard Benn, Jas. S. Williams, J. Robinson, Dr. J. S Sullivan, J. A. Banta, C. D. Stewart Mr. and Mrs R. Spear and child, W. Barnett, Miss Emily Pepperman, S. Pepperman, B. Levy, A. Hill, H. S. Tuthill, Capt. G. W. Dughty, and 5 in the steerage.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—J. J. G. Smith, Miss Chartrand, Col. J. Chartrand, E. Silcox, E. J. Sawyer, Seymour Curtis, W. M. Campbell, H. Lawton, lady and 2 children, C. de Bulloum, E. Griscom, Geo. Barlow, E Mitchell, A. Leydell, D. Jacobs, H. S. Vandicer, L. Morgan, T. M. Horsey, A. Jacobs, and 25 in the steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Diego J. Hernandez Mrs. S. Hersh, Miss S. Hersh, Master D. Hersh, J. Sherlock, Henry Rodman D. Wood, J. S. Dawson, E. D. Eldridge, W. E. D. Eldridge, Henry Eldridge, J. Worffe, Mrs. Sarah Hodges, Miss Ellen McCarthy, and 11 in the steerage.

In steamer Atlanta, for Charleston—F. R. Hazelton J. Wits, E. W. Bryant, Jas. Hughes, M. McGowan, Mrs. Ellen Bagley, Miss E. D. Bagley, Miss Cornelia Bagley, Master H. C. Bagley, Francis Haggerty, and 10 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow—Wm. Goodall, Mme. D. Goodall and daughter Miss M. Kerr, Miss Kate Burke, Miss Josephine Orson, Miss Ann Taylor, Thos. Kerr, P. B. Parker, A. S. Marvin, Jr., J. Black, Robt. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Gilbert and daughter, Dr. W. Newcomb, J. B. Mackay, the Rev. John Scott, Mr. Palmer, Wm. A. Jenkins, G. N. Storms, the Rev. John Mackie, E. G. Hutcnins, and 64 in the steerage.

In ship Swallow, from Havana—E. T. Dickinson, Danl. Cervantes and one in the steerage.

In bark Harmon, from Matanzas—Emanuel Garcia and lady, Jose Garcia, Jean Arnal.

In brig Loano, from Remedios—W. S. Candler of Boston.

In brig Caroline E. Kelly, from Cadiz—Dr. Walsh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 50 | Sun sets.... 7 22 | Moon rises .. 8 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 50 | Gov. Island. 8 39 | Hell Gate.... 10 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... SATURDAY, July 24

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, H. Ludlam; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Florida, Lyon, Savannah, S. S. Mitchill & Son; Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Caledonia, Gager, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Atlanta, Layfield, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, F. Perkins, Agent.

Ships Clifton, Williams, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Republic, (Brem.,) Baasman, Bremen, Henschen & Unkhardt; H. Brigham, Dow, San Francisco, J. J. Earle & Co.; S. F. Austin, Clark, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.; Eclipse, (Br.,) Hughes, Liverpool, J. C. McArthur.

Barks Alnah, Pratt, Aspinwall, Tappan & Starbuck; J. W. Page, Long, St. Thomas, Jacmel, J. Phillips & Co.; California, Hathorn, St. Jago, Cuba, Thos. Pesant.

Brigs Emily, Saunders, Boston, master; Pauline, Ritchie, Glasgow, Merrill & McLeod; Fortuna, (Br.,) Costa, Oporto L. E. Amsinck; Borneo, Craig, Cienfuegos, Peck & Church; Pride of the Sea, Buckminster, Malaga, and thence for San Francisco, Fox & Scofield; Greyhound, Pierce, Rosario, Burdett & Noble.

Schooners Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New Bedford, master; Mary Emma, Davis, Wilmington, D. C. Murray.

Sloops Blackstone, Stedman, Providence, S Kenny; Unity, Lewis, New-Haven, J. B. Edwards; Arcola, Corson, St. Kitts, J. W. Everett & Co.; Hampton, ———, Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Slaght; Lynchburg, Harris, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Granite State, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; M. Mankin, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br., screw,) Goodwin, Glasgow July 10, with mdse. and passengers to R. Craig. July 14, lat. 53 09 N., lon. 25 33 W., signalized bark Acton, bd. E.; 16th, lat. 49 50 N., lon. 37 16 W., saw a large steamship bd. E.—could not make her out; 21st, lat. 43 17 N., lon. 50 16 W., exchanged colors with an Am. ship showing No. 7183, stg. W. The G. has experienced westerly winds throughout the passage.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osceola Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Swallow, Tucker, Havana July 11, in ballast to Dugan & Leland. 16th, stopped off Charleston for medicines for the crew, and landed four sick men. 13th Thos. Ward, of New Bedford, sailmaker, died. Is at anchor at the lower Quarantine. Since leaving Charleston has had light northerly winds and calms. Took a pilot 180 miles S. of Sandy Hook, from the Jane, No. 1.

Ship South Carolina, Smith, Rotterdam 64 ds., with schnapps and 117 passengers to Udolpho Wolfe. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage—lost sails, started cutwater, &c.

Bark Commodore, Williams, Palermo 61 ds., passed Gibraltar June 11, with fruit to master; been 20 ds. west of the Grand Banks, with light winds, fogs, and bad weather.

Bark Harmon, (of Harpswell,) Wood, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar, &c. to master.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Pote, Cadiz May 25, with wine, liquorice paste, &c., to N. & A. R. Blanchard.

Brig Benguela, (of Boston,) Staples, Havana 14 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Loano, (of Boston,) Gibbs, Remedios 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Is at the lower Quarantine.

Brig Emily Saunders, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. R. D. Leighton, Tracy, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Boundary, Blunt, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. F. Taft, Rand, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. S. A. Appleton, Tinkham Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. H. Nickerson.

Schr. Lanson Dean, Drinkwater, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Florence, Jameson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Chieftain, Rhodes, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. John Adams, Averill, Rockland 3 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Olive, Dinsmore, Eastport 10 ds., with lath and fish to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Edward E. Perry, (of Great Egg Harbor,) Samson, Bayport, Fla., June 28, with cedar to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Arthur Emmerson, Burton, Edenton, N. C., 6 ds., with shingles to master.

Schr. Delaware, Ross, Virginia 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Bavens.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Veteran, (Br.,) Atkins, Sackville, N. B, 11 ds., with plaster and fish to master.

Schr. Eudora, (of Ellsworth,) Curtis, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lath, &c., to Jed Frye.

Schr. Boston, Huckins, Eastport 5 ds., with lath, &c., to Jed. Frye.

Schr. Sally Badger, Blanchard, Hallowell 6 ds., with lumber to David Wing.

Schr. Palladium, Avery, New London, for Albany.

Schr. Notus, Weeks, Providence in ballast.

Schr. Rio Grande, Allen, New Bedford in ballast.

Schr. Wonder, French, Providence, mdse to master.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Hodges, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Charleston, Sturges, Belfast 5 ds. lath to master.

Schr. Tiger, Clark, Elizabeth City, N. J., for Boston.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Geo. Hoffman, Nickerson, Rondout, for Boston.

Sloop Vigilant, Heath, Fall River, in ballast.

WIND—During the day, from N. N. E., and fresh.

Arrived... SUNDAY, July 25

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Ship B Aymar, (of Searsport,) Sawyer, Cardiff June 13, with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase. July 4, lat. 45 22, lon. 41 29, passed an Am ship, stg E., showing Marryatt's signals Nos. 1 2 3 8. July 9, lat. 44 16 lon. 50 10, spoke Fr. fishing-brig Constance, of Granville, taking 1,200 fish per day. July 14, lat. 42 8, lon. 58 40, exchanged signals with an Am. ship stg. W., showing signal red, white and blue. July 17, J. C. Benson, passenger, of Bath, died, of consumption.

Ship Empire State, Briggs, Liverpool June 2, with mdse and 265 passengers to D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton. July 21, lat. 40 57, lon. 67 20, took a pilot from boat J. M. Waterbury, No. 10. July 22, lat. 40 37, lon. 69, passed ship City of New-York. July 23, lat. 40 22, lon. 70 20, passed ships Calliope and Rufus Choate, both bd. E. July 24, lat. 40 20, lon. 71 15 passed a three masted side-wheel steamer, stg. E. The E. S. has been 20 ds. W. of the Banks, with light winds and calms. June 24, lat. 47, lon. 33 30 came very near in contact, during a dense fog, with U. S. steam frigate Niagara; hailed, but could not make out what was said. Had one birth and two deaths on board during the passage.

Ship Golden Horn, (of Wiscasset,) Cox, Sunderland 43 ds., with coal to master. July 12, lat. 43 5, lon. 57 50, spoke Bremen ship Johanna, 38 ds. from Bremen, with passengers bound to Baltimore. July 16, lat. 42 52, lon. 59 30, spoke Br. bark A. C. Robbins, for Cork. July 19, lat. 41 12, lon. 61 30, saw a large steamer, bark rigged, steering E. July 22, lat. 40, lon 68 45, passed bark Dawn, bd. E.

Ship Marietta, (Aus.,) Pavolish, Alexandria, Egypt, 71 ds., with rags and gum to order. July 22, about 300 miles to eastward of New-York, experienced a heavy thunder-storm at night, and was struck by lightning at the maintopgallantmast, injuring the mast and burning and cutting some of the standing rigging, then proceeded along the maintopsail chain sheets, struck the iron work of the galley and went overboard.

Ship E. A. Hale, (of Portland,) Sawyer, Liverpool May 30, Cape Clear June 6, with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to master. Experienced rough weather up to the Banks. June 30, lat. 52, lon. 30, in a gale from S. W., lost mizen-topsail, split sails, sprung maintopsail-yard, and shifted cargo. Since July 2 had light winds from W., with much fog. July 9, lat. 45 07, lon. 54, spoke a brig from Marseilles for New-York. July 23, lat. 40 20, lon 69 30, saw ship Lucy Thompson, from New-York for Liverpool.

Ship James Titcomb, (of New Orleans,) Dean, Leghorn 56 ds., with marble, rags, &c., and 28 passengers, to M. Pastacaldi.

Bark Fortune, Havener, Cardiff June 4, with coal to Draper & Devlin. July 11, lat. 41 25, lon. 65 11, saw a Br. screw steamer, bd. E. July 24, lat. 40 15, lon. 71 10, spoke Prussian brig Carl, from Leghorn for Boston, 80 ds. out, and leaking badly.

Brig Alpha, (Br.,) Curry, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. de Wolff.

Brig Mary Capen, (of East Machias,) Johnson, Savanilla July 4, with hides to master.

Brig Verite, (Br., of Sunderland,) Street, Charente, France, June 14, with brandy to H. Leger.

Schr. W. Phillips, Mount, Georgetown, S. C, 7 ds., with naval stores to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. A. Hastings (Br.,) Lowerison, Hillsboro', N. B., 12 ds., with plaster, bound to Newark.

Schr. J. Tinker, Thurston, Tremont 7 ds., with fish, &c., to master.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Locadia, Small, Salem, via Gloucester 6 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. J. P. Collins, Gorham, Middletown, Ct., for Delaware City.

Schr. Cohasset, Toby, Wareham nails to S. Tisdale.

Schr. Red Rover, Baker, Portland, Me., for Albany.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Sprague, Wareham 18 hours, nails.

Schr. Argus, Norris, Somerset, Mass., with nails.

Schr. Tivano, Long, Gloucester 2 ds., with fish.

Schr. John Vance, Baker, Harwich, with fish.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Celestia, Redfield, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. P. B. Anderson, Hill, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Brewer, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Hartford, in ballast.

Schr. Thetis, Norris, Barnstable, in ballast.

Schr. Bellona, Tallman, Middletown, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Diadem, Ludlam, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Rio, Baker, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Connecticut, Pratt, Providence in ballast.

Schr. New-Haven, Griffin, New-Haven, for Phila.

WIND—During the day, from N. N. E. to S.

Sailed.

Steamships Fulton, Wotton, Southampton and Havre; Edinburg, (Br.,) Cumming, Glasgow; Florida, Crowell, Savannah; Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah; Columbia, Berry, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c.; Blasco de Gara, (Span.,) for Havana. Steamer Atlanta, Layfield, Charleston. Ships Compromise, Child, Liverpool; Clifton, Williams, New-Orleans. Bark Alnah, Pratt, Aspinwall.

Memoranda.

The ship Cordelia, arrived on Friday from Liverpool, sailed thence June 13, and is consigned to C. C. Duncan & Co. Has experienced light S. W. winds, with much fog.

MISSING VESSEL.—The Rockland Gazette states that schr. Chance, of Rockland, Capt. Calvin Gregory, sailed from New-York for Kennebunk, about the 26th or 27th ult., with a cargo of corn and flour, and not having been seen since the 30th ult., it is supposed that the vessel and all on board are lost. The Chance was seen off Cape Cod the 30th ult., at which time she was in company with several Rockland schooners, among which were the Sarah, and the Mary Wise, Capt. Hiram Hall. By the latter she was seen on the evening of that day. It is supposed that she was lost the same night, in the same squall in which the Laura Frances was capsized. There were five persons on board, viz: Capt. Gregory, his wife, and a boy, the brother of the latter, of Rockland; the mate a Mr. Shuman, of South Thomaston; and a lad or young man, named Martin, son of Horace Martin, also of South Thomaston. The Chance was owned by Chas. W. Snow, Esq., and Capt. Benj. Haskell, of Rockland, and Mr. Ameriah Kalloch, of South Thomaston.

GREENOCK, July 6.—At the wreck of the steamship New-York, on Monday morning last, the divers were down breaking out the tiers and clearing the loose goods which were still pushing about the hold. There is no improvement in the chances of the ship being saved. The cargo in the forehold is now almost all removed, and large holes in the bottom can be observed, which were not seen by the divers from the outside. The engine and boiler compartment is so much damaged that it is believed nothing can be done to make it tight. There is a large hole on the starboard side, and as as the ship fell over and rests on very uneven rocks on the other side, it is next to certain that the bottom must be stove in. The divers report that she is resting on a large rock immediately under the boilers, and about half way between the keel and bilge. It is, therefore, probable that the boiler pipe and connections will be broken and started, in which event the boilers could not be emptied.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—The Forest King, Redmond, which sailed hence April 1, for Caldera, has put back leaky and with about 50 tons cargo (smelting coals) thrown overboard, having been ashore on the Abrolhos. After getting off, the captain bore up for Bahia, but subsequently considering that the expense of landing his cargo there would be very heavy, he resolved to return to Liverpool.

The casks of turpentine washing on shore at the mouth of the Shannon are supposed to be from the Grand Duchess, from New-York for this port, which was destroyed by fire May 11.—(Another account, which is probably correct, says the turpentine was from a Norwegian vessel.)

JULY 9.—The Isle of May, from New York, which arrived yesterday, broke her shear and drove foul of the British Queen, for Whitehaven, carrying away some stancheons, bulwarks, &c., of the latter.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 24—Arr. ship Mazeppa, Boyd, New-Orleans; schr Ellen Bush, Somers, do.

NORFOLK, July 24—Arr. ship Humboldt, 97 ds. from Callao, for orders.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23—Arr. barks Sartelle, from New-York; Cephas Stowell, from Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

George F. Williams—brig, Hutchins, of and for Portland, from Matanzas, July 19.

Mianus—brig, from New-York for Pensacola, July 17, off Cape Hatteras.

M. R. Ludwig—ship, bound E., June 28, lat. 39 42, lon. 47 23.

Montgomery—whaling-bark, of New-Bedford, July 22, off Nantucket Shoals.

Wolfe—Br. bark, from Genoa for Philadelphia July 14, lat. 41 24, lon. 65 12.

Foreign Ports.

At Savanilla, July 4, brig Thos. Tileston, Merrill, for New York July 9.

[PER INDIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—April 28, S. H. Talbot and Tuskar, at Melbourne; 10th, Gen. Cushing and Reindeer, at Sydney. July 2, Gardiner, at Oporto; 9th, Oregon, at Texel; 11th, Yorktown, at Deal; Calhoun and R. A. Heirn, at Liverpool; 13th, Isaac Webb, Universe, and Grace, at do.

Arrived from New-Orleans—July 8, Augustus, at Havre; 10th, Industry, Solo, and Paul Augusta, at Deal; Arizona, Tubal Cain, and Simoon, at Liverpool; 12th, E. O'Brien, at do.

Arrived from Mobile—July 10, Consignee and Brandywine, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—April 28, Revenue, at Melbourne; 30th, State of Maine, at do.

Arrived from Philadelphia—July 12, Mystery, at Belfast.

Sailed for New-York—May 2, Tornado, from Melbourne; 10th July, Isabella, Robinson, from Shields; Albatros, from Sunderland, Southampton, and Baltic, from Liverpool; Devonshire, from Deal.

Sailed for New-Orleans—June 26, Marietta, from Teneriffe; July 8, Aramede Snow and Charlotte Morrison, from Bordeaux; July 10, Oswego, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia—July 10, the Phenix, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—July 10, National Eagle, from Liverpool.

Notice to Mariners.

BOLIVAR POINT LIGHTHOUSE, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The Bolivar Point Lighthouse having been renovated and elevated, the light will be reexhibited on the night of the 15th instant, and the temporary light discontinued. The apparatus is of the 3d order catadioptric of the system of Fresnel, fixed light of the natural color, and will be exhibited from an elevation of 100 feet above the mean level of the sea. This light should be seen in ordinary states of the atmosphere, from the deck of an ordinary coasting vessel, at the distance of 16 nautical miles. The tower is painted red. By order of the Lighthouse Board.

W. S. STEVENS,
U. S. Corps Eng's. L. H. Inspector 9th L. H. Dist.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 1, 1858.